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MOSCOW PRESENTS WORLD REACTIONS TO SALT-II

Vance, Brown on Accord

LD141836 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] The news of the forthcoming Soviet-American summit has provoked a widespread response in the United States. U.S. Secretary of State Vance said in an interview granted to TIME magazine: We must never lose sight of the danger of nuclear arms and the horrific consequences of both sides using their nuclear weapons. Everything which makes this danger less likely is of prime importance for us, for the Soviet Union and for the whole world.

In an interview given to the NBC television company, Vance and Defense Secretary Brown stressed the need for the Senate to ratify the SALT-II agreement as soon as possible after it is signed. A refusal by the Senate to ratify the treaty would pour oil on the flames of the arms race and would result in a sharp deterioration in Soviet-American relations, with all the consequences this implies, Vance said. As he put it, this would also weaken international efforts to limit the proliferation of nuclear arms.

Brown stated that the United States, just like the USSR, is concerned to see the threat of a nuclear war reduced and strategic arms restricted. The new treaty would make it possible to slow down the competition in arms production and direct the funds thus saved into solving economic problems. This agreement, he said, corresponds to the interests of the USSR and the United States, since it will promote a strengthening of international security and lay the foundation for further arms limitation measures.

Seignious on SALT-II

LD142224 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] The news of the coming Soviet-American summit has evoked a profound response in the United States. The conclusion of the Soviet-American SALT-II will be a great achievement on the way to restraining the arms race, Seignious, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency stated. He pointed out that the treaty is a fair one since it is based on the principle of parity and gives no advantage to either side. Seignious rejected the theses of opponents of the agreement that it is allegedly impossible for the United States to verify the implementation of the agreement. He came out against tying up the Soviet-American SALT-II with other unrelated issues. The problem of eliminating the threat of a nuclear catastrophe is so important and significant that its solution cannot be put off until such time as remaining matters of Soviet-American relations are settled, Seignious stressed.

The influential coalition for a new foreign and military policy, comprising more than 30 public and trade union organizations, has called on the Carter administration not to yield to pressure from a number of senators trying, in exchange for their votes, to work for a new escalation in U.S. military expenditure. Such pressure is mounting. This is evidenced in particular by the latest television speeches by Senators Nunn and Baker, who expressed serious reservations about SALT-II.

PRC's Bellicose View

LD142054 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1430 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] As was reported earlier the United States and the Soviet Union have reached agreement in principle on a new treaty to limit strategic weapons, generally known as SALT-II. It has also been announced that the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, President Leonid Brezhnev, is to meet with United States President, James Carter, in the Austrian capital, Vienna.

The reports on the successful completion of this stage of the SALT talks have aroused favorable reaction in all the peace-loving countries, which is in sharp contrast to the unconcealed dissatisfaction of the military monopolies of the West, including those in the United States itself. The Chinese leaders, too, have hurried to put in a word against the Soviet-American agreement. On 10th May XINHUA carried a commentary on the agreement reached for the SALT-II. The Beijing official agency didn't even bother to give any proof for its claim that the agreement would allegedly not serve to bridle the arms race and to eliminate the threat of a new world war.

Commenting, our news analyst Andrey Bratov says:

China's sharp-worded attacks on the new initiative in the sphere of armaments reduction is another proof that the Beijing leadership wouldn't budge from its stand of opposing the policy of detente and disarmament. At the same time, fully aware of their inability to prevent this and other similar agreements from being effected, Beijing is going all out to counter all moves towards arms reduction and disarmament by (?faulty) concepts of the inevitability of a new global war. For many years already the Chinese leaders have been untiringly preaching this thesis on the inevitability and even desirability of a new war and have condemned any proposals for disarmament. Should anyone set about finding any statements by Chinese leaders in favor of peace and international security over these few past decades he is sure to fail, but he would find numerous postulations on that a war doesn't depend on the will of the people or that to fear war means to capitulate, and calls to intensify preparations for war and so on. Never before, however, were the Chinese rulers (?as) openly staking on war and the arms race as now.

In a bid to convince the world and the people of their own country that China's speedy militarization is quite justified, the Beijing propaganda machine has even unearthed the statements of the ancient philosophers and emperors.

The present leaders of China (?blare on): Sooner or later the war is sure to break; we've got to be fully aware of the situation as it is and to get ready to fight and fight soon and in earnest.

That was the overriding slogan of the 11th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party in 1977 and of the latest session of the National People's Congress of China in spring 1978. And quite recently Chinese Defense Minister Xu Xiangqian reaffirmed Beijing's unaltering military doctrine and added that China has the strength and resolve to withstand the allegedly inevitable nuclear war. Noteworthily, the belligerent calls of the Chinese leaders are already taking on material substance. A convincing example of that is the recent aggressive war that China unleashed against Socialist Vietnam.

As for China's official stand on the problems of reducing the armament, it's long since been generally known that the Chinese leaders (?roundly) resist any initiative aimed at curbing the arms race and at eliminating the threat of a new world war.

However, lately Beijing has not been confining itself to an open opposition of those matters. It is [word indistinct] refusal to seek ways towards disarmament by fanning up war psychosis and an unbridled propaganda of the arms race. So the Chinese leaders are opposing themselves to the peace-loving humanity.

Meaning of SALT-II to Africa

LD150235 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] The news of the forthcoming signing of a Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States evokes interest throughout, including Africa. Our observer Aleksandr Fedorov writes the following in comment:

This interest is not accidental. There is no more urgent task in the world today than curbing the arms race. In the past decade the United States, that has always been a prominent manufacturer and supplier of weaponry, gained a leading position in the arms market. The book "Arsenal of Democracy" published in the United States clearly says that American weapons have become a new form of colonialism that promotes U.S. influence in accordance with the doctrine that provides for waging wars with somebody else's hand. In Africa the United States relies on subjugating countries by means of what it calls military cooperation, on establishing regimes obedient to the West and united in mini-blocs and on creating so-called pan-African forces there for fighting progressive movements.

That is how the imperialist circles strive to the make the young states dependent on them in conditions of strengthening economic, political and military penetration of NATO and to prevent the African countries from freely determining the ways of their development. At the same time by helping the racists to consolidate the regimes by means of weapons the imperialists are putting up obstacles in the popular struggles for liberation and promote Pretoria and Salisbury's occupation of whole regions in Africa. The drawing of the Pretoria racists into the orbit of the Western nuclear preparations which are a menace to Africa has a particularly sinister aspect.

The signing of the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty will mean the Soviet-initiated process of halting the arms race continues. And this second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty will be followed by SALT-III, which is to provide not only for limiting arms manufactures but also for reducing arms by both sides. The treaty is likely to revive some other talks on disarmament. On the whole all this will promote a relaxation of tension, the strengthening of peace and international security. And that is why as the world news media point out, SALT-II concerns not only the Soviet Union and the United States: It responds to the interests of all nations irrespective of how big they are and the amount of weaponry they possess.

WEST DELIBERATELY EVADING CONVINCING ARGUMENT AT MBFR TALKS

LD141223 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 May 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Article by S. Tarov: "Time for Constructive Decisions"]

[Text] Behind us are 17 rounds of the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. As is well known, the last round ended without tangible signs of progress, although there were all grounds for this. The real outlines of a mutually acceptable agreement were contained in the comprehensive and all-embracing proposals of the direct participants in the talks from among the Warsaw Pact countries--the UUSR, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia. These proposals constructively combine the socialist countries' principled approach to the task set with the main elements of the position of the Western participants.

The socialist countries agreed to a two-stage reduction as a result of which equal overall levels ("ceilings") would be set for the size of the two military groupings' armed forces, totaling 900,000 men each including 700,000 ground forces. [paragraph continues]

The difference of 200,000 men is the level set for air force personnel. Only the ground forces are to be reduced, and at the first stage only the troops of the USSR and the United States would be reduced in proportion to their total numerical strength.

It was precisely this which the main element of the Western side's proposals. The proposal on the selective reduction of armaments under which the USSR would withdraw 1,000 tanks and the United States one-seventh of its nuclear warheads and a certain quantity of delivery vehicles also went halfway to meet the Western side's wishes. Naturally, all 11 countries should take part in the reduction on the basis of the reciprocity principle. In other words, the agreement should not be of a discriminatory nature or prompt a change in the balance of forces in anyone's favor. It must exclude any possibility of any of the parties to the agreement restoring, still less augmenting, the numerical strength of their troops by reducing the troops of an ally. It should be stressed in particular that the establishment of "ceilings" makes disputes about the troops' numerical strength pointless--after the reduction each side would still have 700,000 men each whatever the initial figure.

The Western powers are deliberately bypassing this convincing argument at the talks, although it is obvious that the implementation of the Warsaw Pact states' proposals will not harm anyone's security but on the contrary will substantially reduce the concentration of troops and armaments in central Europe. The real process of military detente in Europe would thus be initiated.

Nonetheless, despite the compromise nature of the socialist countries' proposals, Western participants have still not found an answer to them in more than 10 months and it is as though they have lost interest in their own idea of "collective ceilings." Instead of discussing the fundamental questions of the agenda the Western powers have continued to drag the talks into the quagmire of an artificial dispute over the counting of the troops' numerical strength, right up to clerks and cooks, while keeping quiet about some facts which are "inconvenient" to them. As a result of this tactic the working tempo of the talks has clearly been reduced and the search for mutually acceptable accords has been delayed still further. One gets the impression that the Western participants are moving backwards in an attempt to facilitate the task for the NATO military command of building up its forces and shifting the present parity in its favor.

At the same time the Soviet Union--and this is well known in the West--has not increased its armed forces by a single soldier or single tank in the reduction region. Recently even many responsible politicians and military men in the FRG whose loyalty to NATO is undoubted have stated that the Soviet military potential is of a defensive and not offensive nature, that approximate parity of forces exists in central Europe and that it is time for the West to display the political will to come out with constructive ideas and to cease procrastinating the Vienna talks.

Unfortunately these sensible appeals have remained unanswered. NATO propaganda continues to allege some disproportion in the numberical strength of the troops, intimidating ordinary people with the notorious "Soviet threat" and counting on this myth acquiring a semblance of authenticity by virtue of its constant use and then on being able shamelessly to push through their long-standing idea of an asymmetrical troop reduction. NATO does not acknowledge the slightest pause in the arms race.

In December last year the socialist countries proposed that each military grouping limit the total numbers of its troops for the duration of the talks. It seemed that this would do away with the NATO countries' previous objection to each direct participant's "freezing" the numbers of its troops. But the West continued to insist on asymmetrical reduction under the pretext of the same malicious fabrication concerning the "destabilizing buildup of Soviet troops above and beyond defense requirements."

In actual fact it is not the Soviet Union but the United States which has recently increased its armed forces in central Europe by several tens of thousands. Together with its allies it has increased military appropriations, carried out the modernization and buildup of armaments and embarked on the implementation of large-scale long-term war-preparation projects. The plans for the development of new types and systems of nuclear weapons and their deployment in West Europe are fraught with particularly dangerous consequences.

I refer to the introduction into NATO arsenals of tactical nuclear weapons, including a new version of the Pershing-2 missile and medium-range missiles which it is planned to deploy on the FRG's territory close to its borders with the socialist countries. To justify this new leap in the arms race stories are being circulated which allege that there is no strategic balance of forces in the "European theater of operations" and that the so-called "gray zone" must be filled with new types of weapons so that West Europe will not remain "defenseless" when a Soviet-U.S. strategic arms limitation agreement is reached. The authors of these plans want to inculcate in West Europe the insane idea that nuclear deterrence is insured by the potential assured destruction and that the deployment of new nuclear missiles is a measure which increases security.

But the balance of fear is too flimsy a foundation for insuring lasting security. So many "guaranteed potentials of nuclear means" have been accumulated in Europe that every living thing can be destroyed many times over. NATO's potential, given the dominant role of a nuclear power like the United States, consists of strategic and tactical weapons of enormous destructive power. And it is clear to everyone that the instability of the nuclear deterrent balance becomes all the greater the fewer factors there are restraining the arms race, and the new strategic nuclear forces which the United States is planning to deploy are by no means among these factors.

Genuine security should be sought only on the paths of disarmament. As FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt has noted, the philosophy of initially arming oneself and then disarming is not justifying itself. Unfortunately, such conclusions have not triumphed in NATO, and above all not in the United States.

In brief, NATO's militarist circles want to burden the European problem of military detente with as many nuclear missile weapons as possible, to intensify mistrust and hostility toward the socialist countries and to shake the peoples' hopes of achieving agreement on the reduction of armed forces. As L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has stressed, the Soviet Union "stands not for the buildup but for the limitation of nuclear missile or other weapons by means of an agreement between the sides based on total reciprocity. This also concerns medium-range weapons in Europe--also taking into account, of course, the presence of U.S. military bases there."

The upcoming round of the Vienna talks will show how far the West is prepared to follow the example of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states and not seek unilateral advantages for itself at the expense of its partners in the talks, and not attempt to alter the correlation of forces in central Europe in its favor.

It looks particularly cynical when the West tries to achieve this with the aid of new types of the most destructive nuclear missile weapons. The time has truly come to act constructively in the interests of strengthening world peace and the security of the peoples who do not want new military conflagrations in Europe.

WEST ACTUALLY SEEKS INCREASED MILITARY POTENTIAL IN EUROPE

LD141830 Moscow in Romanian to Romania 1600 GMT 12 May 79 LD

[Text] Dear listeners, the talks on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe are being resumed in Vienna. Our commentator Yuriy Sibirtsev writes in this connection:

This will be 18th round of talks. Of course, the participants will not start from scratch. They have already [words indistinct]. A situation has been created at the talks whereby the socialist countries have gone more than halfway and have submitted to the other participants constructive compromise proposals. In their desire to bring the talks out of the impasse they made concessions to the West. Thus they suggested the setting up in central Europe of unique collective levels for both sides of some 900,000 men for each side, as desired by the West. Within the framework of these common levels specific pledges regarding the reduction of effectives by each of the participants are to be made.

The socialist countries--members of the Warsaw Pact--agreed to begin disarming with ground troops, freezing air forces at the existing level, another point desired by the Western countries. The socialist countries considered the wishes of the West also regarding the balanced [proportionala] reduction of troops in accordance with their effectives so that during the first stage the Soviet troops would be reduced by 30,000 and the American troops by 14,000.

However, what was the West's answer to the socialist countries' proposals made as early as last summer? Unfortunately, there has been no answer as yet. The representatives of the Western countries [words indistinct] as if there had been no proposal by the socialist countries. They continue to insist on their initial plan of imbalanced reduction, according to which the Western NATO member countries were to reduce their effectives 2.5 times less than the socialist countries.

The history of diplomatic negotiations does not supply a similar example of such high claims. There is an unwritten rule in international law: When at roundtable talks with partners of equal rights they make equal commitments. However, the Western countries decided to disregard the rule. The explanation supplied by them for this behavior is, to say the least, strange. First of all, they say, the Warsaw Pact countries [words indistinct] military superiority. Secondly, the United States is thousands of miles away from the region whereas the Soviet Union is very near.

We must say [words indistinct] that both arguments are completely false. Currently there is military parity in Europe, with approximate equality of forces. This is the objective truth also admitted by the West when the real balance of forces is lucidly estimated and not distorted by propaganda. We will cite only one testimony, a prestigious one. None other than FRG Defense Minister Hans Apel noted recently: "Currently we estimate that there is a general balance of armed forces between East and West."

Even the estimates exchanged by the participants in the talks confirm the existence of an approximate balance of forces, even if there are certain differences in the structure of the armed forces of each side. As regards the unequal distance separating the Soviet Union and the United States from the respective region, the question arises: Why does the West refer only to these two states? The Vienna talks are attended by 19 countries and it is therefore necessary to take into account the whole complexity of factors.

Thus, most of the NATO countries including those possessing large armies such as the FRG, Italy and France are located either in the very region involved in the reduction or close by. At the same time, Western Europe has the widest network of roads, pipelines and telecommunication systems. As regards the distance separating the United States from the region, this problem assumes a different aspect now, compared with the past. Moreover, the Americans have repeatedly used the airlift over the Atlantic during military maneuvers, when troops were quickly transported into Europe.

Analyzing the progress of the Vienna talks, we reach the conclusion that the entire contradictory discussion started by the Western countries on the methods of estimating the armed forces personnel of the sides, down to the last cook or nurse, is a mere tactical maneuver aimed at preventing a consensus. In actual fact, NATO does not want a reduction but an increase in its military potential. This is proved by the new arms programs adopted by the recent sessions of the NATO Council, a fact that brought about the Vienna impasse.

The current position of the Vienna talks could be described as follows: Through their initiative the socialist countries have placed the ball in the court of the Western side. The talks will emerge from the deadlock if the West responds constructively to the socialist countries' proposals. Those who believe that the socialist states can be forced into unilateral concessions are making a terrible mistake [gresesc profund acei care]. Reciprocity, equivalent commitments, no damage to either sides' security--these are the sine qua non conditions for the success of disarmament talks. This principle is fully valid for the Vienna talks also.

Progress in Vienna is possible if the Western participants respect the principle of equal commitments and equal security.

GROMYKO DEPARTS FOR BUDAPEST WARSAW PACT MINISTERS SESSION

LD131418 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 13 May 79 LD

[Text] Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, left Moscow today for Budapest. He will take part in the meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of member states of the Warsaw Pact. Comrade Gromyko was seen off at the airport by Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and other officials.

Arrival in Budapest

LD131714 Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 13 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 13, TASS--Politbureau member of the CPSU CC, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko arrived today in Budapest to attend a session of the Foreign Minister's Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

He was welcomed at the airport by Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Imre Gyori, Foreign Minister of the Hungarian People's Republic Frigyes Puja, and other officials. The welcoming party included the USSR Ambassador in the Hungarian People's Republic Valdimir Pavlov.

Opening of Meeting

LD141025 Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 14, TASS--A meeting of the Committee of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Treaty member states opened here today.

Taking part in the meeting's work are Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs; Frigyes Puja, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs; Oskar Fischer, the GDR's minister of foreign affairs; Emil Wojtaszek, Polish minister of foreign affairs; Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs; Andrey Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; and Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovakia's minister for foreign affairs.

BCP'S FILIPOV ANSWERS QUESTIONNAIRE ON CEMA DEVELOPMENTS

LD150645 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 79 p 4 LD

[Answers by G. Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, to "PRAVDA Questionnaire": "Multiplying Our Strength"--first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Our newspaper's readers are displaying profound interest in the work of CEMA which celebrates its 30th anniversary this year. As has already been reported, taking into account reader's wishes, the PRAVDA editorial board decided to carry out a survey. It asked a number of leading workers in the CEMA countries party and state organs to share their opinions on questions coneected with the results of the cooperation among the fraternal states and the prospects for further deepening it. Today G. Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, answers the editorial boards' questions.

Sofia--[Question] 1--What is your assessment of the results of the 30 years of multilateral economic and scientific and technical cooperation among the CEMA countries?

[Answer] Our countries' experience of cooperation is of invaluable importance for real socialism and the whole world communist movement. CEMA personifies the new type of international economic relations and for 30 years now has been demonstrating their tremendous advantages in the most cogent fashion. The fraternal states' close cohesion and cooperation based on the principles of socialist internationalism, equality, respect for sovereignty and comradely mutual aid are a powerful factor in the successful solution of the tasks of socialist and communist building. The CEMA countries are the most dynamically developing economic community of our time.

The militant alliance among the fraternal states' communist and workers parties is the reliable basis of CEMA's successful activity. The CPSU and the Soviet Union make the decisive contribution to deepening the socialist community countries' comprehensive cooperation and to bringing them increasingly close together. The link between each CEMA state's national economy and the USSR economy is of exceptionally great importance for each member. Lenin's homeland has always and will always be the nucleus of the socialist community around which the whole system of multilateral cooperation crystallizes.

[Question] 2--Please tell us about Bulgaria's participation in CEMA's activity and in the common work to deepen socialist economic integration.

[Answer] Consistently pursuing its internationalist policy, our republic takes the most active part in CEMA's work as one of the council's founder countries and makes tireless efforts to strengthen it and improve its activity.

The BCP program adopted by the 10th congress says that Bulgaria's economic integration with the fraternal socialist countries and primarily with the USSR is the cornerstone of the republic's economic policy. The activeness of our participation in multilateral cooperation within the CEMA framework is attested by the following fact: The council states account for approximately 80 percent of Bulgaria's foreign trade turnover and the USSR's share is more than 55 percent.

Bulgaria is participating in the implementation of 87 multilateral production specialization and cooperation agreements signed by the CEMA countries and 71 of these relate to the spheres of machine building, electronics and electrical engineering. Thus Bulgaria specializes in the production of hoisting and transport machines, ships, certain types of tractors, agricultural machines and a number of articles of computer equipment.

In addition to this, Bulgaria, along with the other CEMA partners, is constructing industrial projects such as the Ust-Ilimsk pulp plant, the Kiyembayevskiy asbestos mining and enriching combine and the plant for the production of nickel-and cobalt-containing output in Cuba. [paragraph continues]

Bulgaria also contributed to the construction of the Soyuz gas pipeline and the Vinnitsa (USSR)-Albertirsa (Hungary) superhigh-tension power transmission line.

Or take the sphere of scientific and technical cooperation. In the 1971-1977 period Bulgaria solved 8,820 problems on a bilateral basis with other CEMA countries, including 4,800 with the USSR. In the current 5-year plan 900 topics are being elaborated on a multilateral basis, 550 of them with the participation of our republic.

Bulgaria is a member of almost all the international economic and scientific and technical organizations created by the fraternal states.

The path traveled by the republic in socioeconomic and cultural development is equivalent in scale and importance to a whole epoch. We have every reason to be proud of the successes which have been achieved. And here we are deeply aware that these would have been inconceivable without the constant expansion and deepening of socialist economic integration within the CEMA framework and without the fraternal cooperation with the great Soviet Union. That is why we will continue to follow with increasing confidence and resolution the proven policy line of international cooperation with the fraternal countries and the policy line of increasingly close rapprochement between Bulgaria and the USSR in every sphere of life.

[Question] 3--In your opinion, what are the next tasks for improving the CEMA countries' cooperation?

[Answer] In the next few years it will be necessary to impart qualitatively new content to the integration processes. This is required by the present stage of building socialism and communism on which the CEMA countries have embarked--the stage of the maximum utilization of intensive factors for development and the increase of labor efficiency and quality in every possible way as the strategic direction of national economic progress and the further enhancement of the people's prosperity. In order to resolve these complex tasks it is necessary to improve the joint planning machinery, to deepen international production specialization and cooperation and collaboration in the scientific and technical sphere and to improve currency and financial relations and the price-fixing system.

In other words, there is a need to implement a number of major measures with a view to making fuller use of all the reserves and objective potential of integration.

Our efforts must primarily be focused on the accelerated introduction of scientific and technical developments into practice. We must resolve the worldwide-historic task of organically combining the advantages of socialism with the achievements of the contemporary scientific and technical revolution. And here it is not only today's requirements which must be considered.

How is this to be done? The fraternal countries have found the answer to this extremely important question. At the 25th CPSU Congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev put forward the idea of elaborating long-term targeted cooperation programs in key sectors of physical production.

The 32d CEMA session in 1978 approved the first 3 targeted programs--in the spheres of energy, fuel and raw materials; agriculture and the food industry; and machine building. [paragraph continues]

These determine a unified long-term cooperation strategy and fundamental ways of solving the most important national economic problems. As the 32d CEMA session noted, the main task now is to prepare and adopt agreements on implementing the measures invisaged in the targeted programs and to elaborate other long-term targeted cooperation programs--in the spheres of industrial consumer goods and also for the development of transport links.

The elaboration and fulfillment of the long-term targeted cooperation programs open up a new stage in the development of economic integration. With a view to further improving cooperation it is important to organically combine measures implemented on a multilateral basis and on a bilateral basis.

The large-scale and complex tasks facing CEMA also place on the agenda questions connected with insuring still greater efficiency, flexibility and organization in the work of all links of CEMA and closely coordinating their efforts.

The activity of the council and its organs must be still more purposeful in solving the vitally important problems of production cooperation and the deepening of economic integration. All this will enhance the effectiveness of the cooperation among the CEMA countries.

CEMA MEETING IN HAVANA DISCUSSES RADIATION SAFETY

LD281740 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1245 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Havana, 28 April, TASS--The first session of the scientific-technical council on radiation safety of the standing CEMA Committee for the Use of Atomic Energy for Peaceful Purposes has taken place here. Taking part in it were delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, the USSR, Czechoslovakia, as well as the representatives of the CEMA Secretariat. They discussed a number of questions specifically touching on the CEMA countries' cooperation program in the sphere of protecting and improving the environment for the years 1981-1985 and the question on insuring radiation safety.

A special seminar on questions of radiation safety was held at the session in connection with the development of the atomic energy industry in the Cuban Republic.

SFRY'S GLIGORIJEVIC GRANTS INTERVIEW TO TASS

LD140948 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 13 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade: Gligorijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and permanent CEMA representative for Yugoslavia, has granted an interview to a TASS correspondent. He said that the results of the cooperation between Yugoslavia and the CEMA member countries were positive. The most fruitful and broad cooperation was realized in the sphere of machine building, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, and the chemical, radio and technological and electronic industries. In the past 5 years the volume of trade exchange with CEMA member countries has more than doubled, Gligorijevic noted. The dynamically developing economic relations will continue to occupy an important place in the future.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD112252 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1015 GMT 11 May 79 LD

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program presented by Valeriy Kosovan, foreign political commentator of all-union radio; with Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, international affairs journalist; and Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov, TASS political observer]

[Excerpts] Good day, respected comrades. Judging by the letters we have received, the parliamentary elections in Britain interest the majority of our listeners. There are many questions, and they touch on the most varied aspects of contemporary political life in Great Britain. (Kuznetsov) from Donetsk, for example, asks: What is the reason for the victory of the Conservatives and what are their domestic and foreign policies? Over to you, Oleg Nikolayevich:

Political Scene in UK

[Anichkin] Yes, a change of power has taken place in Britain. The Labor Party has conceded its position to the Conservatives. The Tories have not just returned to power, but have also obtained quite a considerable majority--43 seats--in the House of Commons. Such a safe majority gives them the opportunity to govern the country for at least 5 years--that is, until the next elections--without any fear of a no-confidence vote. The election results have shown that the calculations of Labor and their leader, James Callaghan, to stay in power proved to be wrong, although they made a great effort to retain power. The generous promises to put a stop to inflation, to significantly reduce unemployment and to improve the social services system did not help. The British voters did not believe Labor and they had more than enough reason.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, what were the problems on which attention was centered during the election campaign?

[Anichkin] The key problems were, in my view, issues regarding the domestic situation in Britain, primarily economic ones. The British were most of all concerned and alarmed by the incessant price rises for essential goods. One has to say that the level of inflation in the British Isles is now one of the highest in Western Europe. Unemployment has reached the 1.5 million mark, something which has not been seen in Britain for a long time. And given such a situation, it is not difficult to guess how the unemployed voted in the elections: obviously, against the party that was in power at the time.

[Kosovan] And the Conservatives, Labor's political rivals, obviously played skillfully on that.

[Anichkin] That, of course, is a supposition one might make. Naturally, the Tories strove to underline Labor's inability to rid Britain of its economic troubles. But one can easily recall who it was that left a deplorable state of affairs for Labor to inherit when they came to power in the elections of 1974: That was the Conservatives. Over these years Labor was simply not able to pull Britain out of a chronic economic crisis. But it seems to me that that was not the decisive point in the Conservatives' tactics during the election campaign.

The Conservative leaders took skillful advantage of the general mood of uncertainty as to where Britain is going and the lack of any clear prospects for many British in regard to their private lives.

The wave of strikes which swept the country at the beginning of this year undermined Labor's influence in the trade union movement, one of the party's main bulwarks. The British Trades Union Congress expressed its disagreement with the government on many domestic policy issues. In other words, Labor began to lose votes among their traditional, and apparently trusty, allies. After the election, Labor leader Callaghan complained that he had been let down by the winter--the strikes, of course, and not the frosts. The attitude of the British man in the street was quite accurately summed up by an observer of the SUNDAY TELEGRAPH, who wrote: The British are showing political apathy and a general disillusionment about the government's ability to solve the country's problems.

[Kosovan] Can one conclude that the Britons who cast their votes for the Conservatives were counting on an improvement in the situation in the country?

[Anichkin] I would not go along with the conclusion. An analysis of the election returns provides quite an interesting picture. In the first place, one has to say that the Conservatives were not able to pull even half of the votes. Only a little over 43 percent of the British electors chose them, and they can hardly contend that they obtained the mandate of the majority of the British people. Second, the voting took the form of a kind of expression of protest against Labor's rule of the country. Put another way, electors cast their votes for the Conservatives not because they liked them, or because they shared their political platform. Such a group of electors--and it turned out to be quite a considerable one in Britain on this occasion--voted Tory because they were dissatisfied with Labor. Indeed, the rightwing Labor leadership had neglected for too long the interests of the broad masses of the working people, unloading on their shoulders the full burden of the economic crisis. Persuaded during the election campaign that that would go on in the future, quite a large number of voters who had supported Labor in the past elections finally abandoned them this time.

[Kosovan] We have received about 40 letters--I have them here--in which radio listeners ask to hear about the Conservative leader, Margaret Thatcher, who has now become the head of the government.

[Anichkin] One must say that Margaret Thatcher is being talked about a great deal now, both in Britain and in many other countries of the world. She is the first woman to have become prime minister in Great Britain, and in Europe. She managed to revive the Conservative Party after its defeat in the last elections 5 years ago. In the last Conservative government she held the portfolio of secretary of state for education and science. She became Tory leader as a result of a fierce struggle within the Conservative leadership. Her election as leader of the parliamentary Conservative Party was seen at the time--in 1975, that was--as a compromise between the various groupings inside the party. But one has to say that Margaret Thatcher showed herself to be an energetic and quite independent figure among the influential leaders of that party. She is 53 years old, the same age as the British queen. She graduated from Oxford University after studying in two disciplines, which in no way go together--one was law and the other chemistry.

[Kosovan] Can one say as yet what foreign policy the new British Government will be pursuing?

[Anichkin] Yes, one can. Much has been said about this in the press of Western European countries and in the American mass media.

All kinds of suggestions are being put forward and guesses made. I will cite only some of the views expressed in the newspapers. This is what the Washington POST, for example, has written--and I quote: Thatcher obtained the mandate she worked so hard for, to turn the country to the right. And here is the opinion of the Paris LE FIGARO. It wrote: One has the impression that a certain hardening of British foreign policy is to be expected. Thatcher's election speeches contained promises to support the present regime in southern Rhodesia, to take a firmer tone with the Soviet Union and to draw closer to Beijing. If she really means to take that path, stated LE FIGARO, there is no doubt that such a course is doomed to failure. It will be opposed by the developing countries and even by the majority of European states.

[Kosovan] But all the same election speeches can clarify a good deal.

[Anichkin] That is true, of course. However, my view is that the final conclusion about the position of the Conservative government on foreign policy matters has to be made after the new government's parliamentary session opens, when the government's program is announced. Everything that was said before was, as it were, the voice of the opposition. Now, the Conservatives bear the burden of state responsibility. Not without reason, many British newspapers are calling on the new prime minister to exercise maximum caution.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, what can one expect on the domestic scene?

[Anichkin] Labor has handed power over to the Conservatives at a time when the country is bogged down in an economic crisis. The Conservatives must now tackle problems which in their day they left for Labor to inherit. That is the paradox of the political struggle and life in Britain. The elections have passed, but many problems remain unsolved, a fact that affects most of all the ordinary British worker.

Namibian Situation

[Kosovan] Thank you, Oleg Nikolayevich. And now, (Toporkov) from Khabarovsk asks: What are the West's neocolonialist plans for Namibia?

At the present time the racists are endeavoring to instill a puppet regime of a neocolonialist type, fully dependent on the Republic of South Africa and the West, in place of the occupationist administration. This would in effect preserve the colonial order. And in conditions of growing opposition to the apartheid regime, the Republic of South Africa's Western patrons have decided to add a better cover to their plans, veiling them in the authority of the United Nations.

Let me recall that in 1966 the United Nations abolished South Africa's mandate to administer Namibia. In 1973 the United Nations recognized the South-West Africa People's Organization [SWAPO] as the true representative of the people in Namibia. In December 1976 the General Assembly confirmed the lawful nature of the struggle of the Namibian people against the illegal occupation by the Republic of South Africa.

The Western countries would like to nullify all of these decisions and to water down their substance. In September of last year they succeeded in getting the Security Council to adopt a resolution on the holding of general elections in Namibia under the aegis of the United Nations.

The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia abstained from the voting, bearing in mind the position of the African countries, since this plan infringes on the interests of SWAPO and makes it possible for the Republic of South Africa to maintain its troops, police and administration in that country.

However, even the guarantees offered were deemed insufficient by the Pretoria authorities. To start with they gave preference to the holding of elections without UN military supervision. As expected, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, a mottled political organization which had been assigned the main role in this performance, won the elections.

Now the racist regime has decided to start a unilateral process of granting independence, which is rather reminiscent of turning Namibia into yet another Bantustan. At the same time, Pretoria's troops in Namibia are being built up, and their number now exceeds 60,000 men.

In these conditions, Namibia's patriots headed by SWAPO, while having no objections in principle to a peaceful settlement of the Namibia issue, resolutely reject the maneuvers of the racists and their Western patrons. SWAPO demands the withdrawal of all South African occupation forces and the granting of the right to self-determination to the people of Namibia.

Denmark, Greenland, NATO Strategy

Not all that long ago, writes (Klyuchinskiy) from Krymskaya Oblast, there were reports in the press that Greenland had obtained internal autonomy. Would it be possible for you to talk on more detail about this? The writer of another letter, (Salavatova) from Ashkhabad, is interested in the history of this island, the largest in the world. To answer your questions, respected comrades, we have Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov, TASS political observer. Anatoliy Andreyevich, why is Denmark hanging on so desperately to Greenland since, as far as I recall, apart from the 50,000 people who live on the island, there is nothing there except for eternal ice?

[Krasikov] That is not quite so. You are right when you say that Greenland is a sparsely populated island almost wholly ice-covered. But in recent times there have been found there, under the ice, quite a few deposits of minerals: Among these are uranium, iron, copper, chrome, molybdenum, zinc, coal and even oil. The coastal waters are rich in fish, and in fact fishing, or the catching of marine life, is not only the main occupation of the local population, but it also attracks to these latitudes fishing vessels from Denmark, and not just from Denmark.

In addition to economic interests, there are also the strategic-military ones. A mere glance at the map is sufficient to convince one that for the NATO bosses... [interrupted]

[Kosovan] NATO, you said?

[Krasikov] Yes, that was not a slip of the tongue. For in fact, Denmark is a member of the aggressive North Atlantic alliance and that country has allowed NATO--first and foremost the Americans--to put military bases on Greenland. And who is it that these bases are aimed against? Well, against our country, of course. But they pose a great danger for the local population, too. These people have no desire at all to become the bullseye for a retaliatory strike in the event of a broad-ranging conflict being unleashed by NATO.

This explains the particular scope of the struggle for the abolition of the NATO military bases on Greenland. If the island were to obtain independence then, in my view, NATO would undoubtedly have to get out: On your way, while the going is good!

[Kosovan] But to judge from everything, independence is still a long way off.

[Krasikov] Probably so. Nevertheless, the process of the awakening of national self-awareness among the people of Greenland is now a real fact, one which they are being forced to take account of in the Danish capital of Copenhagen. After the adoption of the 1953 Constitution, a special post was established in the Danish Government--that of minister for Greenland affairs. This minister personally appointed the governor of the island and through him exercised control over absolutely all aspects of life on Greenland without exception. But to help the governor, what was called the Greenland Council was set up. The council consisted of representatives of various strata of the island's population. The council possessed only limited powers. It could voice its opinion on whatever question was put to it for consideration by the governor or the minister for Greenland affairs, but the final decision was always made not by the council but by functionaries directly subordinate to Copenhagen.

Little by little, however, voices began to be raised more and more frequently in the Greenland Council in favor of more rights for the people of Greenland to handle their own affairs. And so by 1972 an official plan had been worked out for setting up local bodies for self-rule on the island. This plan was passed by the Greenland Council to the Folketing--that is the name of the Danish parliament. But then 6 whole years passed before the Danish parliamentarians finally voiced their opinions on the question of the submitted plan. They agreed to it, but incorporated into the draft submitted to them a whole series of amendments and changes. In its final form, the plan provided for the setting up of an autonomous elected legislative assembly in Greenland. As distinct from the Danish parliament, which is called the Folketing--or People's Chamber--the Greenland assembly was given the name of Landsting--that is, regional or territorial assembly, or rather chamber. So the very name of the new elective body is intended to underline its subordinate role in relation to the parliament in Copenhagen.

This subordinate role is even more clearly seen when one learns of the list of specific powers accorded to the Landsting. From 1 January 1980 it will be able, without consulting the authorities in Copenhagen, to resolve local municipal, tax and church affairs. A year later, that is on 1 January 1981, its powers will be extended, but even after that the people of Greenland will not have the right to make independent decisions on problems in the field of military or international policies. Both these most important fields will remain the exclusive prerogative of the Danish Government. So there is no question for the moment of a policy of neutrality or of the abolition of foreign military bases. Contrary to the opinion of a majority of the people of Greenland, their country remains in the NATO harness.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, you say contrary to the opinion of a majority of the people of Greenland. But has anybody actually asked their opinion on the matter in question?

[Krasikov] Not directly, no. That would definitely not be to the advantage of the Danish Government. But indirectly they have been asked, and the answer that came out was an appropriate and totally unambiguous one. I'll explain what I mean. As I have said already, as far back as 1972 the Greenland Council submitted a plan for the formation of internal self-government bodies on the island for consideration by the Danish Folketing. In the autumn of 1978 this plan, with its amendments, was endorsed in Copenhagen, and on 4 January a referendum was held in Greenland. 70 percent of the electors voted for the plan as endorsed to be implemented. Then on 4 April--not long ago at all--elections were held for the first Landsting. Four parties took part: the Siumut, the Atassut, the Workers Party and the Eskimo Association. Recently the results of these elections were announced--the votes were counted. Victory was won by the first of the parties I named. Incidentally, its name translates as "forward." This party is in favor of abolishing military bases on the island. Unfortunately, I repeat, questions of military and foreign policy are to be resolved apart from the people of Greenland, in the Danish capital. And nobody there will even give so much as a thought to this.

Japanese Arms Buildup

[Kosovan] There are quite a few reports appearing in the press about the militarization of Japan. (Gromova) writes from Tallin: Could you explain in this connection what Japan's Self-Defense Forces are, and what is behind this name? Here is our reply:

There is no general compulsory military service in Japan, and the personnel of the Self-Defense Forces, set up in violation of the country's peace Constitution, are recruited from among volunteers. At present there are some 250,000 men in the ranks of the Self-Defense Forces. A feature of the Japanese armed forces is, first, their high level of staffing with officer cadres. This makes it possible to develop within a short time a more powerful army. Second, the Self-Defense Forces have a very high level of equipment. They are armed with tactical missiles, destroyers, long-range artillery and tanks. By the year 1980 the Self-Defense Agency which, in essence, is a war ministry, is planning to set up the first tank division in the Japanese army. Questions on training and arming the Japanese armed forces are coordinated with the American command within the framework of the Japanese-American security treaty concluded in 1960.

The Japanese military clique is seeking to instill a spirit of frantic anti-Sovietism and nationalism of the pre-war variety in the Self-Defense Forces. This gives rise to well-founded anxiety among the peace-loving public, both in Japan and beyond its borders.

Italian Election Campaign

Radio listener (Yaroslavskiy) from the town of Krivoy Rog would like to know about U.S. interference in the election campaign in Italy.

It can be said that the interference by the United States in the internal affairs of the republic on the Apennine Peninsula is of a permanent nature and is accomplished first of all by underhanded methods, in particular with the aid of the American secret services. However, this interference frequently becomes overt and undisguised. This happens, as a rule, when Italy prepares for its parliamentary elections.

During these crucial moments in the country's history, the United States tries to bring gross pressure to bear on the political parties and on the Italian electorate with a view to influencing the outcome of the elections and the process of the formation of an Italian Government.

During the decades of the postwar history of the Italian Republic, the transoceanic ruling circles have been pursuing one aim: To weaken the position of the Italian Communist Party and not to allow it into the government. Again, now when preparations are underway in Italy for the regular parliamentary elections set for 3-4 June, Washington is again resorting to open interference in this country's internal affairs. Thus, Gardner, the ambassador of the United States in Rome, while speaking on Italian radio the other day, stated that the United States is trying to achieve a lessening of the influence of the communist parties of Western Europe, and that it does not approve of the participation by communists in the governments of Western European states. It is perfectly obvious that in saying this, Gardner had in mind first of all Italy, where the Communist Party is the second most important political party and where the question of the communists participating in governing the country is on the agenda. Thus, the official representative of the United States was trying to incite the Italian electorate against the communists.

The Italian weekly EPOCA has published a secret document drawn up by a group of experts of the American Congress. It expresses alarm in connection with the communists possibly being allowed into the Italian Government and says that Washington may react to this with political and economic sanctions against Rome. All this is evidence of the continuing cynical interference by the United States in the affairs of a sovereign country and of unseemly attempts to manipulate its public opinion. It is natural that in Italy's progressive and democratic circles such interference is arousing sharp protest. It is revealing that the Italian electorate, as if in reply to the gross pressure from across the ocean, has of late been increasing its support for the Communist Party. Thus, the result of the American interference has turned out to be the opposite to the one expected in Washington.

Conditions in El Salvador

(Andrey Tarasovich Kirichenko): The papers have reported that a congress of the Communist Party has taken place in Salvador. It would be interesting to learn how the Salvador comrades assess the situation in this country.

From Comrade Jorge Shafik Handal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Slavador Communist Party, we have received material which I will acquaint with you now. Comrade Shafik writes:

The work of the congress lasted 3 days. The congress took place inside the country in underground conditions. Security measures for the delegates and for representatives of the fraternal parties of Central America had to be arranged. We proceeded on the assumption that the enemy knew of the preparations for the congress, which had started in the middle of last year. The whole party took part in the discussion of the documents of the congress. This extensive democratic discussion was necessary, but the more people there are who know about a secret, the more difficult it is to keep it. So, measures had to be taken to deprive the government of the possibility of using the information it had received against us.

The congress worked out the party's policy for the immediate future and also its long-term strategy. It determined the nature of the revolution which is now maturing in El Salvador and ways to solve a difficult problem: the creation of a united front of all anti-fascist forces and their unification, possibly on a common platform calling for an end to repression, the liberation of political prisoners and the democratization of public life in the country.

In connection with the latest events in El Salvador, Comrade Shafik writes the following:

We are not resorting to such methods of struggle as the seizing of foreign embassies, although we understand that these actions have been planned in such a way as to avoid victims and are being carried out with the single aim of atracting the attention of the world public to the reactionary regime's crimes and of achieving the liberation of the illegally arrested leaders of opposition organizations, about whose fate nothing is known. And, of course, we cannot allow the dictatorship, in referring to such actions, to carry out mass terror, arrests and the shooting of peaceful people.

Since 1977 there has not been a let-up in the monstrous repression in the countryside. Entire districts have been wiped off the face of the earth. Peasant houses have been burned, so it is even difficult to count the number killed. At the capital's university, policemen armed to the teeth set up their own prison and torture chambers. Late last year they organized the beating up of students and professors--including women--on a ludicrous pretext. As a weapon, the policemen chose machetes, inflicting blows with the flatside of the tool. When one of the deans expressed indignation at this arbitrary action, policemen lay in wait for him and killed him on the porch of his own house. This crime aroused such a wave of protest that the government had to disband the university police, but there is no guarantee at all that it will not be formed again. Three months ago the National Guard attacked a home for the aged in San Salvador, killed a few of the staff and the priest who headed the administration--he was crushed by a tank. Quite recently the secruity forces opened fire right in the center of the capital near the cathedral, killing 18 people and injuring dozens of others.

However, it is becoming increasingly difficult for the fascists to resort to their methods. Under the pressure of the public they have had to abolish the repressive law on law and order. The policy of the United States alone has of late been serving as a support for the rightwing forces. The democratic movement in El Salvador is growing stronger. Strikes and the activity of peasants associations are broadening.

Comrade Shafik writes: I believe that the Communist Party, having conducted its congress in such conditions, has prepared itself well for the new period of struggle and for leading the country's people along the revolutionary path, in spite of the difficulties and possible turning points in Salvador's historic development. Goodbye.

TASS NOTES KURT WALDHEIM'S ARRIVAL IN MOSCOW

LD150846 Moscow TASS in English 0739 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 15, TASS--United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim today arrived for a visit in Moscow.

CAPITALIST, DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DIFFER AT UNCTAD MEETING

LD122008 Moscow TASS in English 1942 GMT 12 May 79 LD

[Text] Manila, May 12, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksey Petrov reports: Considerable differences in the approach to the solution of topical problems of the international economic development between the leading capitalist powers and developing countries are seen clearly during the general debate at the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) under way in the capital of the Philippines.

The main reasons for the growing disorders in the world economy lie in the international economic system that was inherited from the colonial era and that is outdated, the system that serves the interests of enrichment of trans-national monopolies, said Iraq's representative Mehdi al-Obeidi. The policy of the capitalist powers that are passing on the burdens of the economic crisis to developing countries has led to the chaos in all the spheres of the international economic activity, he said.

Expressing the common stand of developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, the head of the Syrian delegation Mustapha al-Bittar called for the cardinal restructural of the existing system of the international economic relations, for the removal of the consequences of colonialism and all forms of discrimination and diktat and for the establishment of the effective control over the activity of trans-national corporations. He stressed that cooperation between developing countries and socialist states must become an inalienable part of the new world economic order in the interests of ensuring durable peace on earth.

The opposite stand has been assumed by the leading capitalist powers which try to channel the work of the UNCTAD along the route advantageous for the West and to replace the quest for cardinal solutions aimed at restructuring of the international economic relations on a just and democratic basis with taking half measures. Speeches of delegates of the USA, FRG and European-Economic Community show that the influential circles in the West are striving to ensure at any cost that the existing international economic order serving the interests of exploitation of natural resources and manpower of developing countries by monopoly capital should remain intact. These circles intend to be involving the developing countries ever deeper in the system of unequal economic relations and to make them submit to the diktat of transnational monopolies.

West's 'Stubborn Resistance'

LD141338 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2014 GMT 13 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] The first week of the UN Conference of Trade and Development, which is to work out steps to reorganize international economic relations on a just, democratic basis, has ended in Manila. Our correspondent Andrey Arkhipov reports:

On the agenda of the conference are such important questions as trade relations between states with different economic and social systems; an improvement in cooperation among the developing countries to conquer poverty and destitution.

It is no accident, therefore, that the developing world has attached such great importance to this international forum. The young states have brought to Manila a whole number of specific proposals which meet the basic aim of the conference.

The first few days of the conference, however, have shown that the positive ideas for a reorganization of international economic relations are coming up against stubborn resistance from the imperialist countries. Speeches by the representatives of Japan, the United States, France and West Germany have demonstrated that these states do not want any changes in international economic relations and do not intend to take any practical steps to promote the genuine elimination of the backwardness of the developing countries. In his appeals not to hurry in solving these pressing problems, Andrew Young, the head of the U.S. delegation, seems to have thrown a bucket of cold water on the proposals of the Third World countries, the Manila DAILY EXPRESS wrote today.

TASS CITES SPEAKERS AT ECOSOC SESSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

LD120932 Moscow TASS in English 0908 GMT 12 May 79 LD

[Text] New York, May 12, TASS--The U.N. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), which wound up its spring session here, has condemned crude violations of human rights in South Africa, in the Israeli-occupied Arab territories and in Chile. The resolutions adopted by the council recommend that the U.N. Human Rights Commission continue its activity for the protection of the rights of more than 30 million people subjected to oppression in those three areas.

It was stressed in the course of the debate at the council that the time has long come to fully mobilize international efforts for the eradication of apartheid and racialism. Being aware of this necessity, Iranian representative Jamal Shemirani said, addressing the session, the new Government of Iran intends as one of its first steps to break off all relations with the Pretoria regime and end oil supplies to it.

Most of the participants in the session described the backing of the racialists by the Western powers as the main obstacle in the way of eradication of racialism. Contrary to the calls of the United Nations Organization, said Zambian representative Gladys M. Mutukwa, the West is broadening cooperation with Pretoria and Salisbury.

ECOSOC pointed to the continuing crude violations of human rights in Chile. The documents presented to the council note the continuing "use of tortures by the Chilean junta as a usual practice in the interrogation of detained persons."

Expressing support for the resolution condemning the bloody methods of the Pinochet junta, Cuban representative Mirta Rodriguez Calderon stressed that a tragic situation remains in Nicaragua. The Somoza regime will not renounce its policy as long as it receives subsidies from the International Monetary Fund and weapons from the Zionists, she said.

ECOSOC called for fresh efforts for the defense of the rights of the Palestinians--victims of the Israeli aggression. As Iraqi delegate M. al-Jabari said, Tel Aviv is continuing its policy of discrimination and humiliation vis-a-vis the Palestinian people. He stressed that the right to self-determination is one of the basic human rights, which must be examined in the context of the struggle for complete elimination of the consequences of colonialism and racialism. As the representative of the Ukrainian SSR said, it will be possible to put an end to mass violations of human rights in the Israeli captured Arab lands only on condition of full withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied territories and recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

PRAVDA HITS HAWKISH POSTURE OF PRESIDENTIAL HOPEFUL BUSH

LD141523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 79 p 5 LD

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov article under "Political Observer's Remarks" rubric: "Demand for Hawk's Feathers"]

[Text] U.S. politicians with presidential ambitions are displaying increasingly frequently an unhealthy predilection for hawk's feathers. This bellicose plumage has become so fashionable that to all appearances it has begun to be regarded as an almost essential part of their preelection political props.

The latest example of this craze has just been displayed by one of the Republican Party's presidential contenders--George Bush. In an NBC television interview he loudly accused the present administration of "insufficient toughness," particularly in connection with the Iranian crisis. There was no need to indulge in demagogy about human rights in Iran--the shah should have been rescued from misfortune by any means, Bush said indignantly. Washington was wrong to heed Moscow's warnings--the U.S. Navy should have been brought into the Persian Gulf.

"If I had been President and put the navy on combat alert, I would not have lowered the flag once I had raised it. I believe that this hard line could become the basis of U.S. foreign policy," Bush proclaimed in front of the television cameras. "If I had been President I would have determined U.S. strategic interests clearly from the very first. We would have imparted the necessary form to the revolutionary process in Iran or altered the changes taking place there in a direction to suit us...."

Frankly, this is a strange political philosophy for a man who has stated that he wants to take up residence in the White House: Why bother to analyze the deep-lying processes of historic development if it is far simpler and more customary to assess the course of events through the eyes of a world gendarme: "I'll make things go the way I want," or, as the contenders for this role in Asia have now become accustomed to say: "I'll teach a lesson to whom I want." One cannot help wondering whether it was not in Beijing that George Bush acquired such dubious political wisdom, when he was head of the U.S. liaison office there.

Indeed, the denunciatory spirit of the presidential candidate may have other roots. After all, the Iranian crisis embodies one of the most scandalous failures of the CIA, and George Bush was one director of that organization. Moreover, in the eyes of the Americans Iran means above all "black gold." And it is precisely thanks to oil that George Bush, one of the founders and directors of Zapata petroleum, became a Texas millionaire and then entered the Washington political world as a congressman from that state.

And some people may find it pleasant to try on the uniform of world gendarme. But those who seriously intend to show off in it should remember the cautionary tale of the king with no clothes.

DARTMOUTH CONFERENCE STRESSES TRADE, SALT ASPECTS OF RELATIONS

LD150855 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 79 p 4 LD

[Correspondent N. Kudryumov report: "Useful Meeting"]

[Text] Washington, 8 May--The 12th Dartmouth Conference in which members of the U.S. Congress and USSR Supreme Soviet deputies, and politicians and public figures and representatives of the business and scientific circles of the Soviet Union and the United States took part, was held 3 - 6 May in Williamsburg (Virginia).

The joint communique points out that the meeting proceeded under the sign of the two sides' active desire to find a constructive solution to problems of Soviet-U.S. relations in the interests of both countries and of broad international cooperation.

Those taking part in the conference noted that the development of mutual understanding and friendly relations between the USSR and the United States is of exceptionally great significance for the strengthening of international security, the settlement of international conflicts and the expansion of international economic cooperation. They noted especially the need for the speedy completion and entry into force of the SALT II agreement as the most important factor on the plane of the improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations and the international political climate.

Discussing the problems of trade and economic relations, the two sides reached the unanimous opinion that the development of close Soviet-U.S. relations in the trade and economic and technical spheres accords with the interests of the United States and the USSR and promotes the stability of the relations between the two countries. Those taking part in the meeting noted here that the elimination of existing obstacles, an unconditional and reciprocal most-favored-nation status in trade and mutual access to credits on a normal and universally accepted basis are essential conditions for the normalization of trade and economic relations and for the development of long-term and large-scale cooperation between the United States and the USSR.

Delegates Positive Assessment

LD140911 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 May 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Barsukov dispatch: "In the Interests of Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] Washington--For 4 days old Colonial Williamsburg (Virginia) which still retains the atmosphere of the first English settlements, was the venue for the 12th traditional meeting between representatives of the Soviet and American public. The first such meeting took place almost 20 years ago at Dartmouth College in the city of Hanover (New Hampshire). Since then these meetings have been called Dartmouth Conferences, although they have been held alternately in the United States and the Soviet Union.

Deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet, members of the U.S. Congress, politicians, public figures and representatives of the two countries' business and scientific circles participated in this conference. The chief items on the conference agenda were questions of political relations between the USSR and the United States, arms limitation and reduction and, primarily, problems connected with the SALT agreement, as well as the situation in the Near East and Africa and general problems of Soviet-American trade and economic cooperation. The conference sessions were of the nature of unofficial discussions.

At the end of the traditional conference a communique was published, stating, in particular, that the development of mutual understanding and friendly relations between the USSR and the United States is of exceptionally great significance for strengthening international security, settling international conflicts and broadening international economic cooperation. The participants in the meeting emphasized the need for the speediest completion and validation of the SALT-II agreement as the most important factor in the sphere of improving Soviet-American relations and the international political climate.

To conclude the meeting a press conference was held in Washington, at which a large group of participants on both the Soviet and American sides spoke.

(R. Kollar) American cochairman of the conference, and other members of the U.S. delegation pointed out that the meeting of representatives of the two countries' public helped to achieve better mutual understanding and to remove many mistaken ideas about the Soviet Union's policy and was distinguished by the active desire of the two sides to find constructive solutions to problems of Soviet-American relations. The two Soviet cochairmen--Acad G. Arbatov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the United States and Canada, and Yu. Zhukov, PRAVDA's political observer--who addressed the correspondents, made a positive assessment of the results of the meeting.

PANAMANIAN PRESIDENT VISITS U.S. FOR TALKS ON CANAL

LD11524 Moscow TASS in English 1151 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] Washington, May 11, TASS--Negotiations between the U.S. President James Carter and Panamanian President Aristides Royo, who arrived for an official two-day visit here, were held at the White House this Thursday. As pointed out in the official statement on the results of the meeting, both presidents devoted their main attention to questions linked with the fulfilment of the American-Panamanian treaties on the transfer of the Panama Canal to Panama in the year of 2000.

Commenting on the negotiations, the American and Panamanian officials note that the arrival in the United States of the Panamanian president is explained by the serious complications that have cropped up in the implementation of the treaties. They were brought about by the attempts of right-wing forces in the U.S. Congress to revise the Panama Canal treaties. Under the pressure of these forces several bills have been drafted, which violate the letter and spirit of the treaties, encroach seriously upon Panama's sovereignty. In this way the right-wing circles intend to perpetuate U.S. domination over the Panama Canal and to ensure uncontrolled U.S. exploitation of this important waterway linking the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Thus, the House Committee for the Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the U.S. Congress gave the United States the "right" to occupy the canal unilaterally in "war time conditions." Ignoring the agreement to set up a mixed American-Panamanian commission for the canal's exploitation, the committee's bill provides for the transfer of direct control over it to the Pentagon, which, irrespective of peaceful or military considerations, is to handle the operations on this waterway until the end of the current century.

The opponents of the treaties inspired also a revision of the financial clauses of the documents, fixing the incomes which Panama is to get from shipping through the canal.

Panama, however, does not intend to put up with U.S. dictate. Speaking on the eve of the White House meeting in the Organization of American States, the Panamanian president stressed that "Panama will not be able to accept provisions violating the agreed terms."

The joint statement, published after the negotiations, points out that President Carter had promised to take every measure to carry out the treaties.

SOVIET LEADERS SEND CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF CYRUS EATON

LD112142 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 11, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev sent condolences to the widow of Cyrus Eaton in connection with the demise of that outstanding public figure, an old, good friend of the Soviet Union.

"For many years Cyrus Eaton came out vigorously for good cooperation between the Soviet Union and the USA, for disarmament, for world peace. His noble activities in this field, for which he was awarded the international Lenin Prize 'for strengthening peace among the peoples', will be always remembered by Soviet People," Leonid Brezhnev writes.

Condolences were cabled to Mrs Eaton also by Aleksey Kosygin and Andrey Gromyko.

USSR, U.S. SIGN PROTOCOL ON MEDICAL RESEARCH INTO TUMORS

LD121344 Moscow TASS in English 1247 GMT 12 May 79 LD

[Text] Washington, May 12, TASS--Cooperation between the USSR and the USA in the field of medicine is developing successfully. A protocol has been signed here on continuing the joint Soviet-U.S. scientific research efforts in chemical therapy of malignant tumors.

SCIENTISTS BEGIN EXPERIMENTS IN WEIGHTLESSNESS

LD141032 Moscow TASS in English 0944 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 14, TASS-- A Soviet-U.S. experiment on ground-based simulation of weightlessness phenomena will enable specialists to work out a number of means to prevent an unfavourable effect on weightlessness on cosmonaut's organism, Nikolay Gurovskiy, specialist in the field of space medicine, said in an interview with a TASS correspondent. The aim of the experiment, he emphasized, is to work out a united viewpoint on whether the supposed model of weightlessness corresponds to the true state of things in a real space flight. The experiment is to be conducted to identical procedures at first in the Soviet Union and then in the United States of America.

The experiment was started today at 0900, Moscow time. From now onwards, a group of volunteers will live according to a special routine. Medical specialists will examine various systems of the organism. The participants in the research are to remain for a whole week in a horizontal position, practically motionless. The upper part of the trunk and the head will be lowered four-six degrees. That will bring about an afflux of blood--the phenomenon which was observed in cosmonauts in orbit as an effect of weightlessness. The experiment is being conducted within the framework of the agreement between the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration NASA (USA) on cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes. Nikolay Gurovskiy recalled that a series of experiments to simulate weightlessness has been carried out in the USSR. The experiments helped better understand the mechanism of the phenomenon. Such experiments were performed in the USA as well. An experiment identical to the one which began today is to be conducted in the United States of American in July-August. The research in the Soviet Union will be attended by U.S. specialists and that in the USA by their Soviet counterparts.

ANTICOMMUNISM OF NEW YORK'S 'FREEDOM HOUSE' ORGANIZATION HIT

LD111425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 79 p 5 LD

[Article by V. Bolshakov under the rubric "International Notes": "The Ultras From 'Freedom House'"]

[Text] Among the multitude of anticommunist establishments in America "Freedom House" on 40th Street, New York, has a particularly somber reputation. It is visited by very prominent politickers, senators and congressmen. And although officially the "house" is regarded as a "nonpolitical organization" it has a most direct bearing on American policy, domestic and foreign.

In 1966, at the height of the American bombing in Vietnam, the "house" gave a "national freedom prize" to President Johnson on whose orders peaceful Vietnamese cities and villages had been napalmed. But at "Freedom House" Johnson had verbal syrup poured all over him, as a true fighter for "freedom and democracy."

This house of double-dyed anticommunists contains a great multitude of admirers of napalm democracy. Its executive director is the well-known Zionist Leonard Sussman. The equally well-known Senator Daniel P. Moynihan and Congressman A. Lowenstein are regular frequenters. Senator Henry Jackson, who is well known for his links with Zionists and the military-industrial complex, is a constant patron.

In recent years "Freedom House's" frequenters have generally acted out the role of "defender" of human rights in the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Last summer Sussman, Moynihan and company went into absolute hysterics over the condemnation in the USSR of two criminals who were close to their hearts. The White House, the State Department and editorial offices of the major papers were inundated with appeals "not to trade with the USSR," to "boycott the Moscow Olympics" and to "halt the SALT-II talks."

These gentlemen don the garb of defenders of human rights, however, only when they are participating in the latest anti-Soviet spectacular. When the topic is the situation in the United States or the countries "friendly" toward the United States which have anticommunist regimes, countries where human rights are in fact violated--and, moreover, daily--the frequenters of "Freedom House" use a different language.

Sussman and his fellows demonstrated this ability to effect political "metamorphoses" in Rhodesia when they were there for the racist "elections" organized by I. Smith.

The conduct of these elections can be judged from an AFP report--soldiers picked the people up by night, loaded them into buses and delivered them at gunpoint to the polling booths. "Many of the soldiers," the agency reports, "used violence and some were under the influence of drugs or alcohol."

Apparently all this enabled Sussman to announce "the elections had taken place in a completely orderly fashion." Moreover, as AP reported, Mr Sussman states in Salisbury, on behalf of his "highly respected organization for the defense of civil and human rights," that the elections in Rhodesia were "wide-ranging and free."

After this statement the Rhodesian racists' ringleader Smith is clearly in the running for the "national freedom prize" on 40th Street, New York. His rivals might include Pinochet, Somoza, Duvalier and a few other dictators. Indeed, when they declare their aim of "defending the cause of freedom at home and abroad" what the visitors to the "house" on 40th Street mean by freedom is, first and foremost, anticommunism.

TEXT OF I. ALEKSANDROV COMMENTARY ON PRC-SRV TALKS

LD141251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 79 p 5 LD

[I. Aleksandrov article: "Against Diktat, for Honest Talks"]

[Text] When the first meeting of the government delegations of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] and China took place in Hanoi 18 April, no one doubted that the talks would be complex and difficult. On one side there was the aggressor, who only yesterday was shouting to the whole world about how he would teach Vietnam a lesson; on the other there was a state once again upholding its independence, and a people proud of their freedom and capable of struggling for it. It is not so easy to seat an aggressor--moreover, one stung by defeat on the battlefield--at the negotiating table. And the fact that Vietnam has succeeded in doing so is in itself a major political achievement. It is also a success for the forces of socialism and all the progressive forces which rendered effective aid and support to the Vietnamese people in their courageous rebuff to the aggressors.

The talks began at a time when the ashes of the charred ruins marking the Beijing adventurers' shameful deeds on Vietnamese soil had not yet grown cool, The aggressor was embittered at the failure of his attempts to crush the neighboring country, for he failed to inspire fear of China's military strength. Mao's heirs brag that during 1 month of throwing their weight about in a comparatively narrow border strip (the aggressors failed to drive their wedge further than 30-40km), the 500,000-strong Chinese invasion army destroyed everything that could be destroyed and that could not be taken off to China. Public buildings, bridges, roads, enterprises and mines were destroyed. Fields and irrigation installations were rendered unfit. But their chief crime was to exterminate people: The aggressors did not spare those who did not manage to escape. They killed thousands of peaceful inhabitants--chiefly children, women and old men.

The SRV began the talks backed by the profound solidarity and sympathy of the planet's broadest people's masses, as interested as the Vietnamese in insuring peace, security and prosperity in the region of Indochina and throughout Southeast Asia. Faith in the justice of the cause and the incontestability of the rights being upheld by Vietnam permitted the SRV leadership to begin the talks. Goodwill and the desire and readiness to examine constructively all questions of bilateral relations with China characterize Socialist Vietnam's position and its approach to the difficult problem of restoring the peace perfidiously and cruelly trampled by Beijing.

Firmly defending its sovereignty and independence and rejecting interference in its internal affairs, the SRV has invariably expressed readiness to resolve disputes by means of negotiation. Even at the height of China's aggression, Vietnam, demanding an immediate end to it and the withdrawal of the interventionists' troops to the historically evolved border, advocated a political settlement of the contradictions and disagreements and the renunciation of the use of force in interstate relations.

Proceeding from this, the Vietnamese delegation at the very first meeting with China's representatives submitted specific proposals relating both to the fundamental principles for maintaining relations between the two countries and to urgent measures to insure peace. For understandable reasons the SRV attaches key, decisive significance above all to improving the situation on the border, preventing a new exacerbation and liquidating the grave aftermath of Beijing's aggression. [paragraph continues]

Of great significance for improving the situation are Socialist Vietnam's proposals on ending military provocations and any hostile activities which violate the sides' sovereignty and territorial integrity and threaten their security, as well as on an exchange of prisoners of war.

The SRV proposed the reestablishment of normal relations between the two countries on the basis of the universally recognized principles of peaceful coexistence. All border and territorial issues must be resolved in the spirit of respect for and observance of the historically evolved Vietnamese-Chinese border.

What program have China's representatives brought to Hanoi? Faced with universal condemnation of Beijing's aggression, they pretend that the idea of a political settlement is not alien to them, but.... And here begins a list of conditions the acceptance of which would be tantamount to Vietnam's yielding to China's crude diktat.

The Chinese delegation behaves as though it reckons that the failed adventure against Vietnam can yield some kind of fruits now, during the talks. Its behavior makes it perfectly obvious that Beijing intends to use the talks not to formulate an accord and a mutually acceptable solution, but to put crude pressure on Vietnam, to justify retroactively the armed attack on a neighboring country and even to prepare world public opinion for a possible repetition of the armed invasions in the future.

It is becoming increasingly obvious that it is no accident that the aggressor is retaining control of more than 10 centers on Vietnamese territory. The concentration of a large grouping of Chinese troops in Chinese provinces bordering on the SRV speaks for itself. It is known that 12 divisions of them have been moved up directly to the border.

As the troops and war materiel directed against the SRV accumulate, the language of threats and arrogant demands being used by the Beijing hegemonists is becoming increasingly impertinent. They promise almost daily to "repeat the lesson" and to make "new strikes" against Vietnam. The Beijing leaders are not ashamed to tell official foreign representatives that China "reserves the right to act" and to "teach Vietnam a new lesson."

At the same time as the talks are proceeding in Hanoi, Chinese troops are shelling SRV border population centers with artillery. Vietnam's sovereignty and territorial integrity continue to be violated on land, in the air and at sea. The Chinese political and military leaders who organized the chauvinist campaign to "honor" the military units which participated in the invasion of Vietnam are not only doing their best to justify and extol their aggressive action, but also emphasize that "the experience accumulated in the fighting is being generalized" now, that "building up the army and the militia is being intensified" in regions bordering on the SRV and that "preparation for war is being stepped up."

Despite the well-known fact that the Vietnamese people are defending themselves, their territory and national independence and their right to build a socialist society, Maoist propaganda keeps insisting that the SRV is defending foreign, "Soviet" interests, not its own. The Beijing rulers' desire to pass off their policy of expansion against the Southeast Asia countries as resistance to the mythical "Soviet threat" is becoming increasingly clear. [paragraph continues]

The SRV's signing of the treaty on friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, its CEMA membership, its development of relations with the socialist community countries, the solidarity with the peoples of Kampuchea and Laos and the desire to develop equal relations with the countries of Southeast Asia and the Asian Continent as a whole, and the SRV's vigorous activity in the nonalined movement are cited as accusations against Vietnam and as justifications for Beijing's aggression. Vietnam's refusal to grant special privileges to ethnic Chinese living in the country is described as seditious. Naturally, the SRV people cannot allow a "Chinese state," so to speak, to be set up within the Vietnamese state.

And that is not all. Beijing lets it be known that the list of accusations and charges against Socialist Vietnam is by no means complete; the account has yet to be finalized.

The "8-point proposal" submitted by China in Hanoi 26 April is premeated with the same meaning and spirit. It would be more accurate to describe it as diktat rather than a proposal since the Chinese side states that the acceptance of its demands "is the only correct way of settling the disputes between China and Vietnam." It warns that "not only can existing concrete questions not be settled" without agreement to the 8 points, "but a succession of new problems will arise leading to a further deterioration of Chinese-Vietnamese relations."

In other words, the Vietnamese are being required to capitulate. What [the Chinese] failed to manage by means of aggression, they want to achieve by means of blackmail at the talks. Beijing is demanding that the SRV renounce sovereignty over the Paracel and Spratly Islands; it is trying to tell Vietnam how to behave toward Laos and Kampuchea and to say which international treaties the SRV would be "right" to conclude; it is insisting that hundreds of thousands of ethnic Chinese whom Beijing forced to emigrate from the SRV to China should be allowed back into Vietnam. Vietnam should regard itself as being within the sphere of Beijing's special interests, as should Kampuchea and Laos. Socialist Vietnam has a responsibility to aline itself with the Beijing rulers' "anti-hegemonist" course which is expressed in rapprochement with the most reactionary regimes and in attempts to throw together blocs of an antisocialist nature.

Of course, no self-respecting state can accept demands of that kind. And, quite rightly, Vietnam rejected these demands which the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee organ NHAN DAN rightly called "the eight points of expansionism."

But what is the reaction now of those people who before the Hanoi talks began were attributing something approaching miraculous qualities to them? Certain circles were quick to state that henceforth there will be no Beijing threat to Vietnam, Laos and other states in the area and that the "Chinese military action" against the SRV was only a "passing episode" which ought not to hamper efforts aimed at giving China access to the "world community." It is by no means accidental that this thesis was defended particularly zealously by those who have exalted Chinese-Japanese and Chinese-American rapprochement as Beijing policy's entry into the era of "constructive cooperation." These circles want China's bandit attack on Vietnam, which cost the lives of tens of thousands of Chinese, not to mention the immense moral damage to China, to be forgotten as completely and as quickly as possible; they want this crime consigned to the archives. For the peoples' verdict on the perfidious and adventurist actions of the current Beijing leadership was at the same time an assessment of the policy of its accomplices, who had done all they could to inflame the Maoists' appetites. [paragraph continues]

Some people would clearly like the Hanoi talks to vanish from the world public's field of vision and want the world public to be satisfied simply with the fact that these talks are being held, irrespective of their results.

Is it really surprising that there are politicians and journalists who serve them who are prepared to see things in Beijing's eight points which are not there--a desire on the part of the current Chinese leaders to conduct their policy in tune with the demands of the times, to stop banking on force and to mount the path of peace? Generally speaking, it is of no concern to these politicians who "recarve the world," just so long as the socialist community's positions are threatened.

The Chinese leadership is seeking ways of drawing the conflict with Socialist Vietnam into a tight knot. While it talks about talks, it is in fact trying to continue the very policy for which the weapons of aggression were recently brought into play. This behavior can arouse nothing but condemnation on the part of peace-loving forces since it is fraught with the danger of a new and serious exacerbation of the situation in this part of the world.

As the SRV delegation head has said, "the SRV people and government are fully resolved to defend the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the motherland and will not give in to pressure." He called for talks in the spirit of equality and mutual respect.

The SRV's wise constructive position finds understanding and support in the world. Broad international solidarity, as demonstrated by the fraternal socialist countries, the communist and workers parties, international public organizations and all who hold dear peace and justice on earth, is on the side of the Vietnamese people, as in the period of military ordeals.

"When in any part of the world people try to put force in the place of law, and enmity and diktat in the place of good neighborliness, nobody can remain indifferent," L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has stressed. "Peace is the property of everyone. Therefore states' collective efforts in favor of peace and honest peaceful cooperation are so necessary."

It is the duty of all people to whom the interests of the peoples, peace and security are not just words to give Beijing a firm warning that the playing with fire for which it is acquiring a taste will not be tolerated by the peoples and that this game will rebound against them.

REASONS FOR PENTAGON DELEGATION VISIT TO PRC OBSERVED

OW140440 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 10 May 79 OW

[Viktorov commentary]

[Text] Beijing has extended its warmest welcome to high-ranking representatives from the Pentagon. The Beijing leaders, who generally guard their military secrets strictly, made an exception for the American generals. They let them visit military installations in various localities. In addition to visiting barracks, they also allowed them to visit the Chinese military academy. Why has Beijing's leadership adopted this amicable attitude? Beijing's leaders believe that a new world war is inevitable. China's direct military expenditures now constitute more than 40 percent of the annual state budget.

Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng has declared that China must race against time and develop its own economy and military potentials at high speed. The Chinese delegations that visited Europe and Japan signed contracts for 5,000 items involving modern military technologies. France's LE FIGARO says: Some NATO countries want to boost Chinese military strength. Britain is among the first wanting to satisfy Beijing's appetite. Britain has decided to sell Harrier fighters to China. Washington has given the nod to transactions made by its NATO allies with China.

Washington has announced that the United States will not sell arms to China. In fact, the truth is totally the opposite. During his visit to the United States, Deng Xiaoping made it possible for the Chinese leaders to make secret contact with arms manufacturers, including the Lockheed, Boeing, and McDonnell corporations. China has expanded its contacts with large U.S. industries continuously. The Fairchild industrial corporation, one of the largest contractors of the U.S. Defense Department, held talks with Chinese representatives in Washington. Both sides discussed providing F-4 aircraft to Beijing. This plane comes equipped with modern electronic equipment. According to a report by the corporation's representative, the Chinese are keenly interested in this type of aircraft.

Beijing is making every effort to enlarge its military cooperation with the United States. Deng Xiaoping even suggested that observation posts be set up inside Chinese territory to gather intelligence on the Soviet Union. According to Western newspaper reports, the arrival of the Pentagon delegation in Beijing has something to do with this proposal.

The supply of military technology by the major Western powers to China has aroused serious concern over the fate of the world. China's aggression against Vietnam has clearly shown how readily the Beijing ruling clique brandishes its weapons. The Beijing ruling clique has shown how it would plan to use weapons purchased abroad to achieve its far-reaching goal. We are well aware that Chinese hegemonists, as Mao Zedong described them, have their eyes on the whole world, and Southeast Asia is the first target of their expansionism. Naturally, Southeast Asian countries are deeply concerned over arms being supplied to China by Western countries.

PRC OFFICIALS IGNORE HOPES FOR RESTORING USSR TIES

OW131535 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 10 May 79 OW

[Mitin commentary]

[Text] The Chinese propaganda machine and Chinese political activists have often advocated anti-Soviet viewpoints. Take for example the remarks made recently by Song Zhiguang, assistant to the Chinese foreign minister, to an Italian correspondent and by Wang Zhen, vice premier of the State Council, to a group of Norwegian correspondents. These remarks indicate that Chinese political activists are deliberately complicating Sino-Soviet relations.

Station observer Mitin has this to say: The remarks made by these two ranking Chinese political activists to foreign correspondents reflect the Chinese ruling circles' viewpoint on Soviet foreign policy. Their remarks are full of sinister anti-Soviet doctrine and rudely vilify the spirit of Soviet foreign policy. These two political activists, one an assistant to the Chinese foreign minister and the other a vice premier of the State Council, both tried to intimidate Western nations. One called on the West to jointly oppose so-called Soviet "global expansionism" and the other called on them to unite against so-called Soviet "plunder".

By making such remarks, they seem to lack any knowledge of the Soviet policy of peaceful coexistence and of its sincerity in implementing this policy among nations with different social systems. For example, they unbelievably ignore such important events as French President d'Estaing's recent visit to the Soviet Union. Everyone knows that, as a result of the Soviet-French summit talks, the two nations signed important agreements on cooperation and development for the next 10 years. They also recognized the fine prospects and effectiveness of the policy of detente. This is of particular significance in view of the fact that tension still exists in various parts of the world.

Generally speaking, Chinese politicians are ignorant of the essence and real aims of Soviet foreign policy, including its policy toward China. Beijing's political activists have made remarks and issued statements aimed at deliberately complicating Sino-Soviet relations. This is an indication that they do not want these relations to be improved or completely normalized.

As for the Soviet Union, it has resolutely followed the policy adopted at the 25th CPSU Congress for fully normalizing these relations. A recent Soviet Government statement pointed out that in the Soviet Union people strongly believe that there are no reasons for alienation of the people of the two nations, particularly for them to be antagonistic to each other.

Beijing political activists have deliberately and intentionally complicated Sino-Soviet relations, thus seriously neglecting their responsibility to the Chinese people who earnestly hope for the restoration of Sino-Soviet good-neighborly relations and full, peaceful cooperation.

PRC SECURITY ORGANS TO LAUNCH OFFENSIVE AGAINST 'CRIMINALS'

LD150150 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Lukyanov and Viktor Anikin]

[Text] The Chinese bosses are clearly concerned over the growth of the democratic mood in the country. This is the conclusion arrived at after seeing the following AFP report from Beijing:

Referring to an editorial published in RENMIN RIBAO, the correspondent reports that a national conference on security questions has taken place in the Chinese capital. The article says that at the conference the Security Ministry demanded that its officials engaged in investigating crimes and also the people's militia pay heightened attention to the new situation and the new problems.

What is novel in the situation and problems of China, you will ask. It is novel, first of all, that the grapes of wrath against the strongarm tactics [palochnaya distsiplina] practiced both under Mao and under his successors is ripening increasingly actively. The movement for liberalization began in November of last year. It was incarnated by such organizations as the human rights league and investigations [issledovaniya]. However, as of March, the Beijing regime carried out many arrests throughout the country. And now, afraid of new demonstrations for democratization, the conference on questions of security adopted the decision, and I quote, to launch an even more effective offensive against criminals, as the regime calls the fighters for democracy, and to strengthen the forces fighting against them.

US-JAPANESE COMMUNIQUE ALARMING TO PEACE-LOVING PEOPLES

LD150811 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 May 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Bandura article under the rubric "On Topical Themes": "Definition of Roles"]

[Text] Tokyo--Up to the present time a large number of acute contradictions and serious problems of a bilateral nature which await resolution have accumulated in U.S.-Japanese relations. The participants in the Japanese-American summit held in Washington spoke about them a great deal, but placed the main emphasis on achieving agreements on global questions of international policy. And the content of these agreements, which are enshrined in the joint communique on the talks between U.S. President J. Carter and Japanese Prime Minister M. Ohira, are arousing serious concern in Japan's progressive circles.

The talks, which produced the longest communique in the history of Japanese-American relations, were aimed at defining the two countries' roles more precisely by means of involving Japan more profoundly and more comprehensively in U.S. global foreign policy strategy. During the meeting between the leaders of the two centers of modern imperialism, agreement was reached on gradually transferring onto Japan's shoulders a significant part of the tasks which have until now been the prerogative of the United States. Ohira stated in Washington: "We are prepared to give the United States whatever help is within our powers in supporting the role played by the United States in the military, political and economic spheres."

What "help within our powers" is referred to? The joint communique proclaims Japanese-American partnership based on the military treaty to be the cornerstone of the two countries' policy in Asia.

In this connection attention is drawn to the enumeration in the text of the communique of factors leading to qualitative changes in the Japanese-American military alliance. Among them is the document adopted early last year, which is known under the title of "Main Directions in Japanese-American Military Cooperation." Also among them is the increase in Japan's purchases of military equipment from the United States and Japanese side's adoption of increased commitments on maintaining American military bases. The two countries' heads of government reaffirmed in the communique their intention to continue building up their military potentials.

The course of intensifying war preparations in the Far East which can be clearly traced through the Washington talks, is arousing special concern in light of the participants' stance vis-a-vis Beijing. Among the communique's 2,300 words of text there is not one word which could be assessed as condemnation of China's aggression against Vietnam, even by stretching a point. On the contrary, the U.S. and Japanese leaders show solidarity in every way with the Beijing leadership in the section of the communique which discusses the countries of Indochina.

The joint communique on the Washington meeting contains the assertion that the development of U.S. and Japanese relations with China is an "important contribution to long-term stability in Asia." But what kind of stability can this refer to, when on 1 May Deng Xiaping again proclaimed China's "right to teach a lesson" to the peoples of independent states.

Mutual relations within the framework of the Washington-Tokyo-Beijing triangle are acquiring their own kind of logic: The Chinese leaders publicly proclaim their aggressive intentions and Washington and Tokyo pretend not to notice Beijing's course endangering the cause of peace. The openness with which they play up to China in its militarist policy speaks for itself.

However many times the communique on the Washington meeting may repeat the words "peace and stability", the document's content is alarming. And that is why the "productive partnership for the eighties" proclaimed in Washington might not yield the promised fruits.

U.S. PLACING GREATER MILITARY RESPONSIBILITY ON JAPAN

LD141324 Moscow TASS in English 1126 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, May 14, TASS--General Shigekado Nagano, chief of staff of the ground units of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces", has left for a visit to the United States. Another leader of the Japanese military establishment, Takehiko Takashina, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the "Self-Defence Forces", will go there two weeks later. The main purpose of these visits, the newspaper TOKYO SHIMBUN says today, is to discuss and map out together with Pentagon generals concrete ways to further strengthen cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries and increase Japan's commitments within the frameworks of the Japanese-American military alliance.

In the course of the negotiations that will be held during the visits, the press reports, the sides will discuss, among other things, questions related to the practical use of the Japanese ground troops as "forces for supporting the U.S. Army in case of emergency", creation of a new "electronic warfare" system, etc.

Endeavouring to shift a part of the military burden onto Japan in order to get a free hand for action in other parts of the world, the newspaper AKAHATA says, the United States is exerting pressure on its partner, demanding the broader functions for the "Self-Defence Forces" in the Far East, more active military role in Asia and the Pacific region.

Facts show that the U.S. calls meet with due response from Japan's ruling circles. The government has railroaded through parliament the biggest military budget in the country's post-war history exceeding two trillion yen. The National Defence Agency has decided to promote more actively joint exercises and maneouvres of the "Self-Defence Forces" with U.S. troops. During his recent visit to Washington Prime-Minister Masayoshi Ohira confirmed Tokyo's readiness to expand military commitments with the frameworks of the global U.S. strategy. This line of the Japanese ruling circles alarms seriously the country's democratic public, which is rightly pointing out that this contradicts the tendency of detente and constitutes a threat to the course of peace and security of the Asian peoples.

WIDE DISCREPANCIES EXIST IN JAPAN-EEC TRADE

LD111022 Moscow TASS in English 0956 GMT 11 May 79 LD

["Trade War Between Japan and Common Market Countries"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tokyo, May 11, TASS--The new round of the talks between Japan and the Common Market countries on trade and economic problems opened today in the Japanese capital. The main aim of the talks is to try to lessen commercial frictions now that the Tokyo conference of leaders of the main capitalist countries is drawing nearer.

The commercial and economic relations between Japan and the EEC have aggravated sharply of late. Trying to overcome the long-drawn out economic recession, Japan increased the export of its goods to Western Europe.

As a result of this the deficit of the Common Market in trade with Japan assumed a chronic nature. It amounted to 6.4 billion dollars in 1978 in the conditions of strong pressure by the United States that seeks to decrease its huge deficit in trade with Japan. Japanese monopolies, above all automobile manufacturing and electric engineering ones, continue their expansion in the West European markets. In the first quarter of the current year the deficit of the EEC increased by almost one third, to surpass 1.3 billion dollars.

At the present talks the EEC delegation led by Roy Denman, director general of the Directorate for External Relations of the Commission of the European Economic Communities, intends to press on Japan so that it should take urgent measures to remove these disproportions, specifically to increase its import of industrial and farm products from the Common Market countries and to lower the tariff barriers. But statements of the Japanese Foreign Ministry show that Tokyo is not going to make any concessions since the restriction of export and widening of import can deal a serious blow at Japanese monopolies. The Japanese side points out that it will take a long time to decide these questions.

This is why local commentators are sceptical about the possibility of achieving a concrete agreement. The newspaper JAPAN TIMES writes that there are little chances for achieving any progress at the recent talks. The newspaper predicts inevitability of further aggravation of commercial contradictions between Japan and its Western trading partners.

BRIBE-TAKING ISSUE 'PARALYZES' JAPANESE PARLIAMENT

LD111840 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, May 11, TASS--The Japanese parliament has been actually paralyzed. The country's opposition parties have refused to participate in a debate on various bills after the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party did not allow former chief of the National Defense Agency R. Matsuno and former Prime Minister N. Kishi to give testimony in parliament on pay-offs to high-ranking Japanese Government officials by the U.S. Lockheed, Grumman and McDonnell Douglas aircraft companies.

The Japanese investigating authorities have established that Matsuno was one of the key figures in promoting U.S. products in the Japanese market. For a payoff of 500 million yen he ensured preference to McDonnell Douglas fighter bombers in fitting out the Japanese Airforce. Former Prime Minister N. Kishi is also charged with taking bribes from overseas companies.

R. Matsuno and N. Kishi are on the long list of Conservative Party figures accused of bribe taking. On trial, for example, is another former Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, who received 500 million yen from the Lockheed aircraft company. Also charged in this case is former secretary general of the Liberal-Democratic Party, Transport Minister T. Hashimoto. It is noteworthy that although their guilt has been practically proved both bribe takers remain parliament deputies.

The Liberal Democratic Party strives to hush up the scandal as it may discredit the party leadership in the eyes of the public. The investigation in the case of bribes has protracted for many years as a result of the sabotage of the authorities fearing further exposures. Progressive parties and democratic public demand that the investigation into the behind-the-stage machinations by high ranking figures of the Liberal-Democratic Party be completed.

PONOMAREV RECEIVES JAPANESE CP DELEGATION

LD071640 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 7, TASS--Deputy chairmen of the Presidium of the Japanese Communist Party CC, Tomio Nishizawa and Hiroshi Murakami, and deputy chief of the International Department of the Japanese Communist Party CC Koiti Masuda arrived in Moscow at the invitation of the CPSU CC. Today alternate Politbureau member and secretary of the CPSU CC Boris Ponomarev, received the guests at the CPSU CC. They exchanged views on questions pertaining to the development of relations between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Japan.

Suslov Reception

LD141530 Moscow TASS in English 1503 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 14, TASS--Today Mikhail Suslov, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received Tomio Nishizawa, vice chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan, and Hiroshi Tachiki, member of the Presidium of the party's Central Committee. They had a conversation on matters of interest to the two parties. The conversation was held in a friendly atmosphere. Later in the day the Japanese guests left for home.

JAPAN'S DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST PARTY SCORED FOR CONSERVATISM

LD142238 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, May 14, TASS--The 24th Congress of the Democratic Socialist Party, that ended in Tokyo, has officially sealed a sharp turn to the right of the political line of that centrist opposition party of Japan. Having abandoned the idea of forming a coalition government of the opposition forces, the Democratic Socialist Party proclaimed a course for unprincipled alliance and coalition with the ruling party of the monopoly capital--the Liberal Democratic Party.

In policy documents adopted at the congress the Democratic Socialist Party declared for formation of a conservative centrist coalition government and advanced a six-point platform as the political foundation of such a coalition. As is stressed by the communist and socialist parties, this platform actually coincides fully with the strategy of the Liberal Democratic Party. No mention at all is made in it of the pressing demands of the popular masses who are fighting for a chance in the economic policy and for broader democratic rights of the people.

The platform meanwhile includes the main directions of the reactionary policy of the Liberal Democratic Party--justification is provided for the need of introduction of new taxes on all consumer goods, mass sackings of workers, restraining the growth of wages and intensification of labour under the pretext of "economy of means", consolidation of the Japanese-American security treaty and the build up of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces, the drafting of "extraordinary laws for the eventuality of war." The leadership of the Democratic Socialist Party renounced joint actions with the Socialist Party. Moreover, it declared that the struggle against the communist and socialist parties is one of the main objectives of the Democratic Socialist Party. The Japanese press points out that rapid transformation of political positions of the Democratic Socialist Party has given rise to concern and anxiety, and criticism of the party of many delegates of the congress, local organizations of the party and the Japanese Confederation of Labour which the Democratic Socialist Party relies for support.

TARAKI REMARKS ON PAKISTANI INTERFERENCE IN AFGHANISTAN

LD111334 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, May 11, TASS--The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan pursues a policy of peace vis-a-vis its neighbour countries, in particular Pakistan, but the Afghan people building a new society free from exploitation of man by man will not allow anybody to interfere in its internal affairs, said Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan CC, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, addressing party workers in Paktia Province.

Touching upon Pakistan's hostile actions towards the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, he said that groups of Pakistani soldiers including up to 50 persons wearing Afghan clothes took part in attacks on Afghanistan's frontier posts. The groups also included Afghan counter-revolutionaries. The general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan CC reaffirmed that the party will further strive for the implementation of the goals and objectives formulated in its program, consistently resolve the national question and other problems of the country, act in the name of the supreme interests of the Afghan people.

CANADIAN MAGAZINE NOTES PRC TRAINING OF AFGHAN REBELS

LD110914 Moscow TASS in English 2156 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Ottawa, 10 May, TASS--The Canadian MACLEAN'S magazine reports that Chinese military instructors are training Afghan counter-revolutionaries in the areas of Pakistan bordering on Afghanistan. Islamabad, the magazine points out, unofficially informed the United States that the Chinese had arrived in Pakistan in connection with the events in Afghanistan.

The MACLEAN'S magazine inquires why the Pakistani authorities are taking the risk of confrontation with Afghanistan, while the situation in Pakistan itself is now rather unstable after the execution of former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. The magazine quotes Indian sources as saying that the actions of the authorities are determined by the striving of the Pakistani military to produce their own atom weapons, and, judging by evidence, China offered aid to Pakistan in the creation of the atomic weapon in exchange for the support of Afghani rebels by Pakistan.

TARAKI, AMIN ADDRESS TRIBAL ELDERS IN PAKTIA PROVINCE

LD141840 Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 14 May 79 LD

["To Uphold the Gains of the Revolution"--TASS headline]

[Text] Kabul, May 14, TASS--The leaders of Democratic Afghanistan Nur Mohammad Taraki and Hafizollah Amin have addressed the tribal eldermen of Paktia Province.

Nur Mohammad Taraki stigmatized the intrigues of the enemies of the Afghan revolution, their attempts to sow religious strife in the country.

Touching on the mutual relations with Pakistan, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan noted: We did not want and do not want our relations with Pakistan to deteriorate.

We offer Pakistan to renounce interference in each other's affairs. However, Pakistan has still not accepted our hand of friendship. Prime Minister Hafizollah Amin noted in his speech the successes achieved by the Afghan people during the past year. All the measures, carried out by the Government of Afghanistan, he stressed, serve the interests of the people, are directed against the exploiters. The struggle in Afghanistan is not between the Moslems and "apostates", as the counterrevolutionaries are endeavouring to present the case. In reality world imperialism is waging a struggle against our people. Weapons for our enemies are being bought for its dollars and pounds.

The false anti-Afghan propaganda, broadcast by the BBC, Hafizollah Amin continued, was picked up in Islamabad and Beijing. But our deceived countrymen, the head of the Afghan Government said, are free to return to their country. They will be given a warm welcome. Hundreds of families have already returned and this process is continuing. The forces that are hostile to us in the international arena have pooled their efforts. But our revolution has friends throughout the world, who are rendering us all the necessary assistance. Our armed forces and our people will be able to defend their country and their revolution, Hafizollah Amin said in conclusion.

AFGHAN RULERS DISCUSS CENSUS, GEOLOGY COOPERATION WITH USSR

LD141028 Moscow TASS in English 0938 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, May 14, TASS--A meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has been held here under the chairmanship of general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the republic Nur Muhammad Taraki. Considered at the meeting were questions of preparations for a census of the population of the country, expansion of cooperation between Afghanistan and the USSR in the sphere of geology, and some other matters.

INDIAN PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT USSR IN JUNE

LD111446 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] A report from Delhi says the Indian prime minister, Morarji Desai, is to make an official visit to the Soviet Union in June. The 4-day trip will begin on 10th June. The prime minister will meet with Soviet leaders and visit some of the largest Soviet cities. He will also visit Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

BREZHNEV CABLES CONGRATULATIONS TO BANGLADESH PRESIDENT

LD141820 Moscow TASS in English 1803 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 14, TASS--The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev sent a cable to the president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh Ziaur Rahman a cable conveying to the people of Bangladesh congratulations on the occasion of the Independence Day. Ziaur Rahman expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations. The cables express confidence that friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries will be strengthened and develop for the benefit of peace and international security.

TASS REPORTS SRV ATTACK ON BEIJING'S STANCE AT TALKS

LD121824 Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 12 May 79 LD

["A Policy of Pressure and Threats"--TASS headlines]

[Text] Hanoi, May 12, TASS--The proposals of the Vietnamese side are completely just and logical. They aim at tackling the urgent problems caused by the Chinese aggression against Vietnam, said head of the Vietnamese delegation, Deputy Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Phan Hien at a fourth meeting within the framework of Vietnamese-Chinese negotiations held here today.

The Chinese side, he stressed, is trying to evade responsibility for the aggressive war unleashed against Vietnam and to back away from the Vietnamese proposals. The demands put forward by China go beyond the scope of bilateral relations, posing insolent and absurd conditions. Beijing has assumed a great-power attitude of pressure on Vietnam which wholly runs counter to the principles of equal negotiations and mutual respect.

Proceeding from humane motives and from the wish to reunite the families of persons who were taken prisoner during the war and guided by good will for removing the obstacles at the talks, said Phan Hien, according to a report of the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY, the Vietnamese side decided to send its representatives to a meeting with Chinese representatives. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam suggests that this meeting be held on May 21 at the border locality Hu Nghi. The aim of the meeting is to turn over Chinese prisoners who are sick or wounded and to receive from the Chinese side Vietnamese prisoners and also to discuss the necessary measures for the return of all persons who were taken prisoner by boths sides during the war.

At the table of negotiations, Phan Hien said, the Chinese side demanded that Vietnam give up its independent policy and withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. Posing such conditions, China at the same time continues to concentrate its troops in its areas bordering on Vietnam, moving to the Vietnamese border dozens of divisions and vast quantities of military ware, continuously staging provocations and encroaching on the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Vietnam.

The Chinese leaders, the head of the Vietnamese delegation stressed, are threatening to "teach Vietnam a second lesson" which gives the lie to their protestations of good will and a desire for peace. The aim of such threats is to create tension in the border areas and to bring pressure to bear on Vietnam. The situation remains grave. The Chinese side not wishing to discuss matters of substance, must bear full responsibility for the lack of progress to date at the negotiations.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN on PRC Intransigence

LD141724 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, May 14, TASS--Threats to "teach Vietnam another lesson", slander on the Vietnamese stand at the Vietnamese-Chinese negotiations, distortion of the true state of affairs give reason to presume that China is deliberately putting up obstacles to the negotiations, is trying to use them for deceiving international public opinion, and also to cover up its efforts to galvanize the anti-Vietnamese policy, it is pointed out editorially in today's issue of the newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN.

Four meetings of the delegations of the two countries have already taken place, the newspaper notes, but the negotiations have yielded no results, have not justified the hopes and aspirations of the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples, have not appeased public opinion.

The Chinese side used the first meeting to whitewash itself, to escape responsibility for the crimes committed in the aggressive war against Vietnam and for actions undermining friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries.

At the second meeting the Chinese representative tabled the so-called "eight points", which are in effect a concentrated expression of the Beijing leadership's hegemonistic policy. In the course of the third meeting the Chinese delegation came out with impudent demands for the withdrawal of Vietnamese personnel from Kampuchea. It stated that this was an indispensable condition for achieving positive results at the negotiations and restoring the relations between the two countries. At the same time the Chinese side sidestepped Vietnam's constructive proposal to discuss one by one every point of the Vietnamese and Chinese proposals.

At the fourth meeting, the article goes on to say, the Chinese delegations repeated the slanderous accusations against Vietnam concerning the localities captured on Vietnamese territory in the course of the aggression. By deliberately deadlocking the negotiations, the leadership of Beijing is pursuing a policy which is condemned by all progressive mankind, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN writes.

ATROCITIES IN KAMPUCHEA UNDER POL POT REGIME REPORTED

LD141914 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 14 May 79 LD

["Ominous Traces"--TASS headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 14, TASS--TASS correspondent Boris Kalashnikov reports:

The building of the former Chinese Embassy stands in one of the streets of Phnom Penh, which was named after Mao Zedong during the Pol Pot regime. The activities that went on within the building and in its premises were a far cry from diplomacy. Before fleeing from Phnom Penh the Chinese tried to cover up the traces of their ominous doings. And there was quite a lot to be concealed, indeed. From this building the Chinese "advisers" directed the criminal activities of the bloody executioners of the Kampuchean people. The walls of one of the offices are black with soot. This is where the secret documents were burnt last January.

In the town of Prehiveng the TASS correspondents, members of a group of foreign pressmen, visited a dwelling house which was turned into a jail by the Pol Pot authorities. Hundreds of people were killed there after brutal torturing. Next to the building are sewage disposal wells into which the corpses of the killed Kampucheans were dumped.

Scribbled with chalk on the spider web covered walls of one of the cells are the words: "Kampuchea--unhappy land". There were about one hundred Chinese military advisers in this little townlet during the Pol Pot days. They helped to "insure security" and are directly responsible for everything that occurred in the country. China sent to Kampuchea a total of 20,000 "advisers". They were assigned to all the towns and district centers of the country and informed Beijing in detail on the situation in the actually occupied country.

The clique of dictators, which brought death and sufferings to practically every Kampuchean family, was also on the payroll of the Beijing leaders.

The Kampuchean people paid a high price for the Maoist "experiment". With the hands of its placemen Beijing deliberately and purposefully pursued a policy of genocide against Kampuchea the end goal of which was annihiliation of the entire nation.

If the regime of the Beijing henchmen had survived for several more years, it would signify a physical extermination of all the Kampuchean people. As noted by Ros Samay, general secretary of the Central Committee of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea, the purpose of establishing a Maoist model of political organization in Kampuchea, attempted for the first time outside China, involving a ruthless extermination of the Kampucheans was, in the final count, to prepare new "lebensraum" for the Chinese, to turn Kampuchea into a mainstay of militant expansionism in South-East Asia.

For the sake of this, the Beijing leaders killed with the hands of their placemen three and a half million Kampucheans. Secret documents can be burnt, words can be juggeled in an attempt to dissociate oneself from the bloody crimes of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, but all this cannot conceal Beijing's ominous role in the Kampuchean tragedy.

SOVIET AID CONVEYED TO KAMPUCHEA THROUGH HO CHI MINH PORT

LD141330 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1641 GMT 13 May 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi--Medicine, materials, shoes, electric equipment and other goods were handed over today to representatives of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in Ho Chi Minh Port. Accepting this gift from Soviet public organizations, Ros Samay, member of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea and minister of economy and people's welfare, expressed deep gratitude on behalf of the Kampuchean people to the CPSU, the USSR Government and the Soviet people for their support and aid to People's Kampuchea in overcoming the consequences of the period of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, in normalizing life and in strengthening people's power in the republic.

KAMPUCHEA REPORTS SEVERAL THAI BORDER VIOLATIONS

LD141347 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 14, TASS--As reported by the KAMPUCHEAN NEWS AGENCY, repeated violations of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea by Thailand aircraft and groups of Thai servicemen were recorded recently on the Kampuchean-Thailand border in the area of the frontier provinces of Battambang and Preahvihea.

In the period from April 27 to May 9 Thai aircraft intruded on twelve occasions into the air space of Kampuchea and flew up to 10 kilometers inland for purposes of reconnaissance. Furthermore, groups of armed men repeatedly crossed the border and made incursions into Kampuchean territory on April 27 and 30, and also on May 1st.

The Thailand authorities, the agency stresses, must put an end to these dangerous actions violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. They must bear full responsibility for the consequences of their actions.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN GREETINGS TO GDR LEADERS ON VICTORY DAY

LD111045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

Dear comrades!

On the 34th anniversary of the German people's liberation from fascism we send to you, the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and Council of Ministers and the GDR people fraternal greetings and sincere congratulations on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers and the entire Soviet people.

As a result of the rout of Hitlerite fascism and postwar development in the world, changes of historic significance have taken place. The revolutionary transformations on German soil and the creation of the GDR, whose 30th anniversary we will be celebrating this year as the common festival of all who struggled and are struggling for the triumph of the ideals of peace, democracy and socialism, are a striking expression of this.

Having embarked on the path of building a new life, the GDR working people, under the leadership of the SED and in close unity with the Soviet people and the peoples of the other socialist countries, achieved remarkable successes in economic, scientific and cultural development, in molding the man of the new society and in strengthening the positions and prestige of the German socialist state in the international arena. The GDR is making a worthy contribution to the activity of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA and to the socialist states' joint struggle to consolidate peace and security and for international cooperation.

It is noted with deep satisfaction in the Soviet Union that relations based on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism have been established and are constantly developing between the CPSU and SED and between our countries. Soviet people are fully resolved to continue strengthening the fraternal ties that unite our parties and peoples and to consistently implement the 7 October 1975 treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

Wholeheartedly we wish you, dear comrades, and all GDR working people new achievements in building a developed socialist society and fulfilling the tasks set by the Ninth SED Congress.

May the indissoluble friendship between the Soviet Union and the GDR live forever!

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, A. Kosygin.

Ustinov Greetings to Hoffman

LD141039 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 May 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To Army General Comrade H. Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense, Berlin.

Esteemed comrade minister!

On the 34th anniversary of the German people's liberation from fascism on behalf of the Soviet Armed Forces and from myself I send you and all servicemen of the GDR National People's Army fraternal greetings and wholehearted congratulations.

Soviet servicemen take pride in the great achievements of the GDR working people and the servicemen of the National People's Army in building developed socialism and strengthening the defense capability of a republic advancing to greet its glorious 30th anniversary.

I wish you and all GDR National People's Army personnel new successes in combat and political training, in improving combat skill and consolidating the combat community of the fraternal socialist countries' armies.

With communist greetings

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

4 MAY MOSCOW MEETING MARKS GERMAN LIBERATION FROM FASCISM

LD111055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--Representatives of Moscow's working people gathered in the October room of the House of Unions on 4 May to celebrate the 34th anniversary of the German people's liberation from fascism. In the presidium were--Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense; I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; M.A. Yasnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; heads of a number of ministries and departments; military commanders; and representatives of the Soviet Society for Friendship with the GDR and of other public organizations. The speaker--Army General M.M. Kozlov, chief of the Military Academy of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff--pointed out that the creation of the GDR, whose 30th anniversary will be marked this year as an occasion for celebration for all who fought and are fighting for the triumph of the ideals of peace, democracy and socialism, was a graphic expression of the historic changes which took place in Germany following Nazism's crushing defeat and postwar development. The years since then have confirmed convincingly that fraternal relations and indissoluble friendship have developed between the CPSU and the SED and between the peoples of our countries. The firm alliance between the USSR and the GDR is expressed in active political and defense cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and in close cooperation on the paths of the CEMA countries' economic integration. H. Ott, GDR ambassador to the USSR, spoke at the gathering. In the final analysis, he said, the Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War resulted in the liquidation of fascist tyranny, Europe's liberation from the Brown plague of Nazism and peace being brought to the whole world. That victory opened up before our country the opportunity to take the path of peace, democracy and socialism. Speaking of the relations between the GDR and the USSR, the ambassador stressed that the combat alliance between the SED and the CPSU is the supreme form of cooperation and an illustration of the rapprochement between the peoples of the two countries. Decisive importance here attaches to the regular meetings between the leaders of the two fraternal parties. H. Ott congratulated the Soviet people on Victory Day on behalf of GDR communists and working people and wished them further great successes in the building of communism and in the struggle for the common ideals of progress and peace throughout the world.

NATO MILITARY LEADERS BEGIN SESSION IN BRUSSELS

LD141652 Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 14 May 79 LD

["Contrary to Spirit of the Time"--TASS headline]

[Text] Brussels, May 14, TASS--The so-called Atlantic session--another session of meetings of the supreme military leadership of the NATO countries, has opened in Evere, a suburb of the Belgian capital. Defence ministers of West European states, members of the North Atlantic bloc, meet today at a session of the Eurogroup. A session of the NATO Defence Planning Committee is to be held in the next two days.

Apart from ministers, taking part in these meetings are chiefs of general staffs, commanders of the joint armed forces of NATO, members of the Military Committee and other guiding bodies of the bloc.

According to reports of Western news agencies, considered in Evere will be the question of the attitude to the Soviet-American SALT-II treaty.

On the order of the day is also the question of plans of purchase of armaments by the bloc member-countries in the current year. The program envisages the purchase of artillery units, anti-tank systems, combat planes, etc.

The policy of the NATO leadership leads to a steady growth of military appropriations. Thus, the NATO military expanditures reached 178,200 million dollars in 1978 alone. More than 2 trillion dollars were spent for military purposes by the NATO member countries during all the time of the existence of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. And despite such astronomical sums, the question of a further build up of the NATO military potential has again been submitted for discussion now.

The build up of the might of the NATO armies is by no means caused by "requirements of defence", as Western propaganda asserts. According to the latest data, published in the press, already now the total NATO armed forces reach 4.5 million men. The NATO command has at its disposal 70 divisions, more than 11,000 tanks, more than 3,000 planes, large quantities of other equipment and armaments, including missile-nuclear [as received].

The ministers will discuss recommendations of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group on modernization of the bloc's nuclear potential in Europe. These plans, drawn up under the pressure of Washington, envisage deployment of American nuclear weapons in those West European countries where there are no such weapons now.

But a number of countries, including Norway and Denmark, resolutely come out against such plans. They declare they would prevent deployment of nuclear weapons on their territory. Other states expressed doubt as to the need of "modernization" of the NATO nuclear potential.

Military Spending Discussion

LD142208 Moscow TASS in English 2130 GMT 14 May 79 LD

["Whipping Up the Arms Race"--TASS headline]

[Text] Brussels, May 14, TASS--TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports:

The military organs or the North Atlantic bloc are holding sessions at Evere under the sign of building up the North Atlantic bloc's military arsenal and using the pretext of a mythical "threat from the East." This was vividly demonstrated by a session held by the defence ministers of European NATO countries, just over here.

In 1978 alone the member states of the European Group--Britain, Belgium, Denmark, the FRG, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal and Turkey (France, not being a member of NATO's military organisation, and Iceland, having no armed forces, do not participate in the Eurogroup) have spent more than 50 billion dollars for military needs. The bulletin NOUVELLES ATLANTIQUE reports that they are now discussing another increase of such spending by 3 percent minimum this year.

The bulk of these assets is spent on the introduction of new, perfected types of weapons, missile systems of different purposes, increasing the potential of NATO's airforce, naval and land forces. In particular, as the communique about the Eurogroup's session notes, the defense ministers decided to launch the serial manufacture of a new model of Sidewinder class missiles in Western Europe.

According to informed sources, in 1979 the Eurogroup's member countries are planning to increase their arsenal of anti-tank missiles by 25 percent, to purchase more than 200 anti-aircraft missile systems, more than 400 airplanes and helicopters, 450 armoured carriers, 150 artillery pieces of different calibre and 14 warships of different class.

The defence minister of Turkey Neset Akmandor, who chaired the Eurogroup's session, told a press conference that a closed session held in the framework of the meeting examined questions of modernising nuclear weapons on the "European theatre." Observers link this discussion to the plan for deploying an additional number of nuclear missiles in Western Europe, which is being imposed by the Pentagon. Continuing this round of sessions by NATO's military organs is a session of the NATO's Defence Planning Committee which opened today. It was preceded by a meeting of the chiefs of the general staffs of NATO countries.

ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY'S ELECTION PROGRAM DESCRIBED

LD150751 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent G. Zafesov report: "Election Program"]

[Text] Rome, 8 May--The Italian Communist Party [PCI] has produced an extensive program which, in connection with the forthcoming 3-4 June parliamentary elections, sets forth the PCI's positions on all major questions.

The document points out that one of the conditions for the development of Italian society and the safeguarding of the democratic system and citizens' security is the liquidation of terrorism, violence and crime. The pursuit of a policy of the country's democratic renewal, the reorganization of the state organs, the efforts of all democratic forces and the growing participation of all citizens in the defense of the republican system are essential for this. In this connection the communists advocate immediate legal reforms and increased efficiency of the work of organs upholding public order.

The PCI's election program points out that the existing structure or the Italian Government is an anachronism and serves the interests of only one political force--the Christian Democratic Party.

With regard to the socioeconomic situation in the country, the PCI considers the main task in this sphere to be getting the country out of the vicious circle of inflation, price rises and unemployment.

The program pays great attention to the problem of developing Italy's southern regions.

The communists also insist on the need to make radical changes in the sphere of financial management, the tax system, social security and pensions, health services, secondary and higher education, and transport.

In a special section entitled "For Peace and Progress in Europe and Throughout the World" the PCI reaffirms its adherence to a policy of detente, halting the arms race, disarmament and international cooperation. The PCI expresses solidarity with all countries and peoples struggling for their freedom and independence.

At the same time the PCI resolutely opposes any outside interference, any attempts to pressure and limit the sovereignty of the Italian people in their choice of paths for the country's democratic renewal, and Italy's withdrawal from the crisis on the basis of the provisions of the republic's Constitution.

The document also points to the need for a peaceful settlement of the Near East situation and the assertion of the inalienable right to existence and security of all countries and peoples of this region, including the Palestinian people's right to create their own state.

ITALIAN EXTREMISTS INTENSIFYING ACTIONS BEFORE ELECTIONS

LD142213 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Provocative actions by extremists, trying to heat up the situation in the country, are continuing in Italy. Now follows our news commentary with international affairs journalist Eduard Kovalev at the microphone:

Three weeks remain until the parliamentary elections in Italy. Everyone realizes that the outcome of the political struggle now in progress in the country will have a deep influence on the fate of the Italian state. After all, the new government will be formed on the basis of the election results. Conservative circles in Italy, particularly the Christian Democratic Party, are trying to block the new political processes taking place in the country. They want to persuade the Italians to give their votes to reactionaries and anticommunists. The Communist Party and other leftwing forces are calling for votes for candidates who favor the creation of a government of democratic unity with the participation of the Italian Communist Party. The formation of such a government has become necessary in order to safeguard stability, calm, order and normal economic development in the country.

The Italian public is expressing legitimate alarm over the intensification in the period preceding the elections of the subversive activities by ultraleftist and fascist extremist groups. Authoritative political observers are expressing fully justified suspicions that the criminal activities of the rightwing and leftwing extremists are dictated by reactionary convictions, and that the organizers of terrorist acts intend to influence the average Italian, provoking in him hostility to all leftwing forces, arousing a broad anticommunist mood.

There are also certain foreign forces which are in no way lagging behind the Italian rightwingers in heating up the situation. The other day U.S. Ambassador in Rome, Gardner, displaying a strange persistence, again publicly confirmed that the United States reserves the right to veto the inclusion of communists in the composition of a future Italian Government. This statement by an American diplomat cannot be considered as other than open interference in Italy's internal affairs.

But one must also not pass over another fact in the situation, namely the interference by Beijing in the election campaign. The rightwing press has published several specially prepared materials of Chinese origin, the anticommunist and anti-Soviet nature of which is obvious. Such, for instance, was a recent interview with Song Zhiguang, Chinese vice minister of foreign affairs, given to the paper GIORNALE NUOVO. Crude anti-Sovietism, anticommunist outbursts, and provocative expressions of opinion on foreign policy by another Chinese official, a diplomat this time, have bewildered the Italian public. The publication by the rightwing press of Beijing's anticommunist materials shows that the Italian reactionaries are ready to make great play with the Chinese card to bring about anticommunist and anti-Soviet feelings in the country on the eve of the premature elections.

The democratic public of Italy is firmly against any foreign interference, against attempts to exert pressure and limit the sovereignty of the Italian people in their choice of the road to a democratic renovation of the country.

POSSIBLE USE OF NUCLEAR ARMS IN DENMARK ALARMS PUBLIC

LD141521 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 May 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[M. Zubko "Rejoinder": "A Dangerous Venture"]

[Text] The Danish newspaper EKSTRA BLADET has published an article which has visibly shaken many Danes. It said that Denmark's generals are preparing for military operations with the possible use of nuclear weapons.

Yes, indeed: In confirmation the newspaper reported that preparations are in progress in the country to equip new weapons systems with nuclear warheads, and Danish airmen are being trained to drop bombs which could be nuclear. Nuclear weapons, according to the newspaper, are kept in FRG territory in large quantities, but NATO generals are drawing up plans for using these weapons on Danish soil.

This report aroused great alarm in Denmark. A question was asked in the country's parliament. In reply, the country's Defense Minister P. Segaard admitted that certain arms systems in the possession of the Danish Army could be used with nuclear warheads now, while others could be so used after some adaptation. He also added that NATO strategy envisages the use of tactical nuclear weapons on Danish territory.

The minister's remark that such a use of Danish territory would only be possible with the "aggreement of the Danish Government" does not change the essence of the matter. History knows of many instances when NATO generals have flagrantly violated other countries sovereignity. Suffice it to recall how American B-52 bombers carrying nuclear bombs made extensive use of airfields in Greenland, which is an overseas province of Denmark itself. Let us recall that the Danish authorities found out about that only after one of the aircraft crashed on the island.

This is not the first time that certain forces have undermined Denmark's "base policy," which consists of rejecting the deployment of foreign troops and nuclear weapons on the country's territory in peacetime. Not so long ago NATO generals began to actively draw up plans for creating heavy arms depots in Denmark for their "firefighting corps." Now preparation is underway for the use of tactical nuclear weapons.

The Danish public, as well as the public in other neighboring states, see great danger in this!

GREEK INVOLVEMENT IN NATO MEDITERRANEAN GAMES DENOUNCED

LD150933 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 79 p 5 LD

[Vladislav Droskov report under "Commentator's Column" rubric: "A 'Heat' Off Greek Shores"]

[Text] Athens--It has been announced here that large-scale NATO maneuvers will begin 12 May in the Mediterranean. Subunits of the armies, air forces and navies of eight NATO countries, including Greece, are taking part in the militarist games codenamed Dawn Patrol-79. Greece, which has formally left the NATO military organization, will be represented by its naval forces in the NATO maneuvers.

The maneuvers are part of the general activation of NATO preparations on the bloc's southern and southeastern flanks. As local commentators note, they are connected with the West's desire to strengthen its strategic positions here after the collapse of the CENTO bloc, which was adjacent to the NATO flank.

Such maneuvers are now becoming an increasingly frequent phenomenon. This can also be said of joint exercises by other Greek troops with their NATO "allies." At the end of March, for instance, U.S. Marine and Greek Army exercises rehearsing landing operations took place on the south coast of the Peloponnese.

The present naval maneuvers are an additional "support" for the efforts which have been stepped up in recent months to return Greece to the NATO military organization. Observers here are also drawing attention to the fact that NATO is undertaking its "muscle flexing" in the East Mediterranean precisely when the situation in the Near East is again dangerously overheated as a result of the separate deal between Washington, Cairo and Tel Aviv.

All this naturally worries Greece's democratic public, which advocates breaking off the dangerous links with an aggressive bloc which has already proved by its actions and particularly by its overt support for the military dictatorship that ruled in Athens for almost 7 years that it harms the country's national interests.

Athens' involvement in NATO's new war preparations is essentially aimed both against the socialist states and also against the Arab countries which do not agree with Washington's diktat. This obviously contradicts the course proclaimed by Greece toward developing good-neighborly relations with these states.

RESUMPTION OF INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS ON CYPRUS NECESSARY

LD131055 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1830 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Lidiya Suyetina commentary]

[Text] The date for the beginning of the talks between President Spiros Kiprianou and Turkish Cypriot community leader Rauf Denktas is drawing near. As you know, the aim of these talks--held at the initiative and under the patronage of UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim--is to pave the way for the resumption of the intercommunal talks. Both sides believe that the talks on the Cyprus issue should be held on the basis of the UN resolution and with the agreement between the late President Makarios and Rauf Denktas always in mind.

It is well known that the overwhelming majority of the population of Cyprus, both Turkish and Greek Cypriots, want Cyprus to be an independent and sovereign federal state, disarmed, with its territorial integrity protected. Toward this end, the various political parties and social organizations in Cyprus want the intercommunal talks to be resumed and the necessary conditions created. These organizations include political parties with different political platforms such as the Communist Party of Cyprus [AKEL], the Turkish Republic Party, the Turkish Social Liberation Party, the Hellenic-Turkish trade union, youth and other organizations. On the eve of the talks to be held between Spiros Kiprianou and Rauf Denktas, many representatives of these organizations are expressing their belief that both sides should assume a flexible attitude and do everything possible to bring their views on the unresolved aspects of the Cyprus problem closer together.

In truth, the settlement of the Cyprus problem has dragged on too long. The all-out efforts by the imperialist forces, which aim to divide the island and turn it into a NATO base, to fan inimical feelings between the two communities, is having an unsavory effect in this. The truth is that life itself gives the lie to the imperialist thesis that the Greek and Turkish Cypriots cannot live together in peace and concord. The toiling masses in Cyprus, irrespective of their nationality, are feeling the destructively negative effects of the separation of the two communities. This is why practical real-life contacts have lately been formed and developed through various channels between the two communities. The people of Cyprus are solving in practical terms the problems that forces inimical to the Cypriot state have been describing as insoluble. For example, delegations of Greek and Turkish Cypriot students have come together, discussed questions of interest to them, and adopted a joint resolution. This resolution points out that imperialism is the Cypriots' enemy and stresses that imperialism is the main reason for the emergence of the Cyprus problem and for its continuation as a problem to this day. Demanding the resumption of the intercommunal talks, Greek and Turkish Cypriot youths have resolved to exert joint efforts for the settlement of the Cyprus problem.

Contacts continue between trade union organizations, various municipal councils, peace-loving associations, journalists, and student unions of the two communities. Don't all these things show that Turkish and Greek Cypriots can sit down at the conference table and settle the problems of vital importance to the two communities through joint efforts? In addition to these domestic considerations, the overall era of detente also necessitates the resumption of the intercommunal talks. The peoples of various countries want the elimination of the conflicts in different parts of the world; they want the preservation of peace and a cessation of the arms race. An agreement in principle has been reached between the Soviet Union and the United States on the main issues of the limitation of strategic arms.

The signing of the SALT-II agreement--which in fact amounts to limitation of the nuclear arms race--will be of immense importance for the fate of humanity in reinforcing world peace.

Socialist Vietnam, having repulsed the assault of the Chinese invaders, has also won a great victory for peace. The people's revolution in Afghanistan and Iran and disbandment of the aggressive CENTO bloc have considerably strengthened the positions of the peace-loving forces. The unity of the Arab peoples opposed to Egypt's separate initiatives and Israel's aggressive policy also raise great obstacles in the path of those opposed to the peaceful lives of all peoples.

The struggle of the Turkish democratic forces for peace, security and social progress is expanding. The settlement of the Cyprus conflict through intercommunal talks, against a background of the developments mentioned above and others of varying magnitude and international importance, would be a new and important step for detente. Not only Cypriots, but all peace-loving forces in the world look forward to this and are making efforts towards this goal.

TURKEY RESISTS U.S. REQUESTS TO USE BASES FOR SPYING

LD112022 Moscow in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "An Unsuccessful Visit"]

[Text] The recently concluded visit of Warren Christopher, U.S. deputy secretary of state, to Ankara shows once more than the United States is continuing its pressure on Turkey on the subject of bases. CUMHURIYET has written that the main reason for Christopher's visit was the bases and that the United States wants to transfer the duties of the American bases in Iran--that is to say, spying on the Soviet Union--to the bases in Turkey.

The Turkish and foreign press connect the U.S. deputy secretary of state's visit and his talks concerning the bases with the impending signing of the Soviet-American SALT-II agreement. The signing of the agreement is supposed to compel the United States to take firmer measures on Turkish territory to supervise the implementation of the agreement.

All peace-loving people are eagerly awaiting the signing of the SALT-II agreement. It is well known that our country has done everything in its power to achieve the earliest possible signing of the agreement. The Soviet Union's efforts to this end are well known. These efforts are praised and supported in various countries, including Turkey. Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit has stated that he supports the signing of a Soviet-American SALT-II agreement as soon as possible. Stressing the importance of the agreement for all mankind, the Turkish head of state expressed his appreciation of the Soviet Union's efforts to limit the arms race.

One thing is certain: Once the SALT-II agreement is signed, our country will scrupulously adhere to it, as it has adhered to all the international agreements it has signed. So, the crux of the issue does not lie with the Soviet-American agreement; it lies, rather, in the Pentagon's search for a pretext to continue its spying on the Soviet Union from Turkish territory. This is why the United States wants to have its electronic monitoring equipment at the Sinop and Diyarbakir bases--that is to say, close to the Soviet borders.

Ankara has so far turned down America's requests regarding the bases in Turkey.

Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcun repeated during his official visit to Spain a few days ago that the Turkish Government will not agree to the United States making use of its bases in Turkey for its own purposes. Newspapers of various countries are writing that the pressure exerted on Turkey by the United States has once again failed. Washington's representative has returned from Ankara empty-handed. The British FINANCIAL TIMES has stated that the American representative failed to obtain any promise that the United States would be able to make use of its bases in Turkey. Similar reports have appeared in the American press as well. As these reports show, Turkey does not want to commit itself to the U.S. policy of subversion against the socialist countries, despite U.S. pressure, because Turkey is aware that this kind of policy is contrary to Turkish national interests and to the cause of world peace.

No 'Common Language'

LD141954 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Arkadiy Maslennikov commentary]

[Text] U.S. Undersecretary of State Christopher has been visiting the Turkish capital. Judging by press reports, he was to force Turkey to intensify its role as NATO's southern flank and its participation in the Pentagon's strategic plans by extending the agreement on American bases in Turkey. The U.S. press says for NATO's leading circles, Turkey is an important stronghold controlling the passages from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean and is in the region of the Middle East complex, so the United States exerts economic, political and military pressure to ensure Turkey's role as NATO's outpost. The economic position of Turkey in the past few years has considerably worsened, mainly due to the economic upheavals in the world capitalist system, so Washington and NATO headquarters are trying to use this situation to push Turkey into a policy suitable for them.
Mr Christopher, on the eve of his departure for Ankara, said that Turkey would not be able to survive unless the United States granted it urgent financial aid, in the amount of $150 million. The U.S. Undersecretary of state also said that his country and West Germany were initiating an international program of aid for Turkey, involving $1,000 million. It is implied that Turkey is to get this aid if it behaves as the West wants it to. The tactics of pressure used by the Western countries, headed by the United States, gives rise to growing discontent in Turkey's political circles. Ziya (Mulayim), the chairman of the Turkish Senate foreign relations committee, has said that in view of the latest events, it's time for Turkish-American relations to be seriously revised and that is what determined the atmosphere of the recent talks when the American and Turkish sides actually failed to find a common language.

GROMYKO CONGRATULATIONS TO NEW UK FOREIGN SECRETARY

LD110845 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 79 p 4 LD

[Text] To His Excellency Lord Carrington, British secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs.

Please accept my congratulations on your appointment as secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs.

I am convinced that the further development of Soviet-British relations would be in keeping with the interests of our countries' peoples and the establishment of lasting peace and detente.

[Signed] A. Gromyko

TASS INTERVIEWS WEST BANK DELEGATION MEMBER ON VISIT

LD112234 Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 11, TASS--The Soviet Union is a true and sincere friend of the Arab people of Palestine and their cause, a TASS correspondent was told by Barbuti Bashir, a member of the Palestinian delegation from the occupied Western Bank of the Jordan and editor-in-chief of the newspaper AT-TALA'I. The delegation is visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies and the Soviet Committee of Friendship and Solidarity with the People of Palestine. This friendship, continued Barbuti Bashir, helps the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine against U.S. imperialism and Israeli aggressors, for their inalienable and historic rights to self-determination and an independent state in their native land.

The so-called "peace treaty", signed in Washington, has nothing to do with a true settlement of the Middle East problem. The dealing, rejected by practically all Arab states, is a capitulation to the enemy and the forcing of the Arab region into the zone of imperialist influence. It is the continuation of the Israeli occupation of the Arab lands and the construction of new military settlements in the area. We resolutely reject these aggressive plans.

Important decisions, said Barbuti Bashir, were taken at the recent conference of the leaders of the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation in Damascus. The conference worked out plans of coordinating Arab efforts in many fields and stressed the importance of strengthening and developing cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

11 May Moscow Meeting

LD112156 Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 11, TASS--A delegation from Palestine public representatives from the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the River Jordan, led by the mayor of the city of Ramallah, Karim-Khalaf, who are in the USSR at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies and the Soviet Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Palestine Arab People, had meetings at these public organizations as well as at the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, and at Moscow's city soviet. During the meetings the Palestine guests expressed gratitude to the Soviet people for support to the Palestine Arab people's just struggle for the realization of its legitimate national rights.

Mayor in Leningrad

LD142152 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Leningrad, May 14, TASS--Representatives of Palestinian public from the Israel occupied West Bank of the Jordan River, making a tour of the USSR, today met with Soviet journalists in the building of the editorial board of the newspaper LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA. On behalf of his colleagues in the delegation, the mayor of the town of Ramallah Karim Khalaf expressed to the party and soviet organizations and to all the Soviet people sincere gratitude for the possibility to see the USSR. Karim Khalaf said that they had met with exceptionally cordial hospitality and had seen for themselves the enormous progress of the Soviet country.

He said further that the Palestinian people are thankful to the Soviet Union for its firm position regarding a settlement of the Middle East conflict. The consistent foreign policy course of the Soviet Union in this question confirms that the USSR remains a true ally and friend of the Arab peoples, the mayor noted.

Later in the day, the delegation of the representatives of the Palestinian public left for Minsk, the capital of Soviet Belorussia.

JORDAN MINISTER MAKES STATEMENT BEFORE DEPARTURE

LD141857 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Hasan Ibrahim, special envoy of King Husayn, of Jordan and minister of state for foreign affairs, left Moscow today. During his time in Moscow the minister had meetings and talks with Andrey Gromyko, Soviet foreign minister, and other official personalities. The visiting minister was accompanied to Sheremetyevo Airport by Georgiy Korniyenko, first deputy foreign minister. Among those who saw him off was Jordanian Ambassador to the Soviet Union Hani al-Khasawinah. Our correspondent had the following interview with Hasan Ibrahim prior to his departure: [Ibrahim--begin recording] We held talks with the foreign minister of the Soviet Union Gromyko--very useful talks. They dealt with the present Arab situation and the latest development of the Middle East question, in particular the stage which followed the signing of the separate peace treaty between Israel and Egypt. The ideas and the stance of both the Soviet Union and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan were one regarding the achievement of a comprehensive settlement realizing just and lasting peace in the Middle East. [end recording]

Further Report

LD142343 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] Hasan Ibrahim, special envoy of King Husayn, the sovereign of Jordan, and minister of state for foreign affairs, left Moscow today for home. In Moscow he conducted talks with Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and foreign minister. The Jordanian guest described his talks in the Soviet capital as useful. In an interview with a Moscow Radio correspondent he said that during negotiations in Moscow the identity of Soviet-Jordanian views were firmly reestablished with regard to the question of just settlement in the Middle East and the establishment of durable peace in the region.

Government officials of the two countries discussed the current situation in the Middle East in light of the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal signed under U.S. auspices. The Soviet Union and Jordan consider this deal to be hostile to the Arabs in content and aim. It brings great harm to the struggle for the just and genuine settlement of the crisis in all areas, and particularly the Palestinian area.

It is common knowledge that Jordan categorically refuses to join the separate deal policy despite strong U.S. pressure.

U.S. SEEN INVOLVING RELUCTANT W. EUROPE IN MIDEAST PLANS

LD141535 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 May 79 p 3 LD

[Z. Mirskiy article: "The Separate Deal and the NATO Countries"]

[Text] At a time when justified public indignation continued unabated in West Europe in connection with NATO circles' attempts to involve West European countries in the American game with the "China card," a new black cloud of concern and anxiety has appeared in the European sky. It has come from the direction of the Near East but was blown in by a wind from the Atlantic.

As is known, a separate "peace" treaty between Israel and Egypt was signed in Washington at the end of March on the initiative and with the active participation of the United States. The progressive public of all continents and the overwhelming majority of Arab countries have resolutely condemned this treaty, deeming it a shameful deal in the interests of U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism, betraying the Arab people's interests.

The causes which expedited the drafting of this long-prepared deal are obvious. The revolution in Iran and the collapse of the shah's regime, on which Washington pinned its hopes right up to the last minute, weakened the U.S. position in the Near East. The interests of the American oil monopolies and U.S. geopolitical interests demanded that the shattered bulwark be immediately replaced. As is known, apart from the shah's regime, Zionist Israel has always been a U.S. minion in that region. However, in the new situation the White House regarded it as far from adequate to have only one ally on its side in that region. It was decided to harness at least one Arab steed along with Israel to the chariot of U.S. policy in the Near East. And President as-Sadat's regime was chosen for this role. Why? Because in the years since President an-Nasir's death the current Egyptian leadership has made a swift and dizzy descent from the heights of a self-sufficient, independent and progressive state policy to betrayal of the Egyptian people's interests and to most blatant subservience to U.S. imperialism. That was how the Israel-Egyptian "tandem," whose "godfather" was the U.S. President himself, came into being. It is not only a political alliance [alyans] between two reactionary regimes but also, according to the plans of its initiators, the basis of a military union [soyuz] designed to fulfill the functions of a gendarme. "The United States intends to protect its interests in the Near East," the New York DAILY NEWS wrote bluntly, "by reconciling Egypt and Israel, which after the conclusion of a treaty will be dependent on the United States and will be able to carry out the role of policing the region which Iran gave up following the revolution."

Against whom is the Israeli-Egyptian gendarme, which is on Washington's payroll, supposed to act? Nobody doubts its anti-Arab thrust and its desire to use the treaty as an instrument of struggle against Arab countries, including Arab oil producers, which more and more loudly every year state their determination to decide their own affairs without U.S. interference. This alone shows the explosive nature of the Israeli-Egyptian military-political alliance and the separate "peace" treaty enshrining it. The Arab press also points out the anti-Soviet thrust of the Israeli-Egyptian separate treaty. The Damascus AL-BA'ATH, for instance, considers that this treaty is a first step to the U.S. creation of a new military bloc in the Near East--a bloc whose spearhead "will be directed against communism and the Soviet Union."

Most world press organs agree that this is a "peace" treaty without peace. How could it be otherwise when this treaty, first, is a separate treaty, second, "legalizes" the Israeli occupation of Arab land and, third, enshrines the Palestinians' deprivation of their homeland.

As a Communist Party of Israel resolution says, "the separate peace treaty between Egypt and Israel not only does not bring peace closer but on the contrary makes it more remote and aggravates the Arab-Israeli conflict." The French newspaper LE FIGARO, which is far from sympathetic to the communists, nevertheless shares their opinion in this instance, considering that the Israeli-Egyptian treaty has resulted in the creation of a "more precarious situation in the Near East--a situation more fraught with possible conflicts than existed hitherto."

Most Arab countries have severed diplomatic relations with the As-Sadat regime. An Arab League conference in Baghdad has adopted tough economic sanctions against Egypt.

Thus, the U.S. ploy with the Israeli-Egyptian separate "peace" treaty has encountered major difficulties from the very beginning. The threat of a major foreign policy failure loomed before the White House. Attempting to save the illegitimate Israeli-Egyptian "offspring," Washington has turned its gaze to West Europe with the aim of involving it in its unscrupulous and extremely dangerous game in the Near East. Here the United States, as has happened frequently before, is operating through NATO.

Back at last May's session of the NATO Council President Carter stated significantly: "Our alliance is concentrated in Europe but our vigilance must not be restricted to that continent." And the ink on the Israeli-Egyptian treaty was not yet dry when the Belgian newspaper LE SOIR reported that NATO Secretary General Luns had informed President Carter of the NATO countries' support for the separate deal between Egypt and Israel. Here NATO is not only interfering in the affairs of a region outside Europe but is also placing the West European bloc members in a position opposed to the overwhelming majority of that region's countries.

Parallel with its actions through NATO the United States is also taking advantage of its bilateral links with West European countries by applying direct pressure on them. Thus, President Carter secretly appealed to British Prime Minister Callaghan to obtain a guarantee that "in extreme circumstances" Britain would supply Israel with oil. Then U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Christopher arrived in Bonn and held talks with Chancellor Schmidt, urging him to participate in making "financial" provision for the Israel-Egyptian deal. Egyptian President as-Sadat literally followed on the heels of the U.S. petitioner to the FRG.

What, then, is the attitude of official circles in West European countries to Washington's attempts to involve them in its Near East adventure and thereby to shift onto their shoulders part of the responsibility and ensuing highly dangerous consequences for West Europe, peace, security and detente? After Schmidt's talks with As-Sadat in Bonn it was officially stated that the FRG Government, jointly with other Western countries, agrees in principle to provide financial aid. The world "jointly" in this statement calls attention to itself. Why did Bonn officials use that word?

Political observers assume that, on the one hand, official Bonn and also some official circles in other West European countries would not mind supporting U.S. policy in the Near East within the framework of "Atlantic solidarity," so to speak. [paragraph continues]

On the other hand Bonn is afraid, and not without reason, that supporting the United States and the Israeli-Egyptian deal will have an adverse effect on West Europe's links with Arab countries, particularly the oil producers.

As Hauff, FRG minister of scientific research and technology, stated, "if worst comes to worst and oil supplies from the Arab countries to the FRG are stopped, the situation could only be described as a 'castastrophe.'" That is why Bonn wants "joint" action and is hesitating so far about skating alone on the thin ice of supporting U.S.-Israel-Egyptian policy in the Near East. Major hestitation is also felt in London on this score. It understands that British oil supplies to Israel, as the DAILY MAIL wrote, could "result in serious retaliation from the Arab states evaluating such a step as a desire by Britain to act as guarantor of the Israeli-Egyptian 'peace' treaty."

As regards the French position, a prominent French diplomat told a correspondent of the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL that it would hardly be right to "pay for a policy which we in no way believe to be right." The French Government virtually denounced the Israeli-Egyptian deal in an official communique. It pointed out that a Near East settlement is impossible without the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied Arab lands and without satisfying the Palestinian people's legitimate right to their own fatherland.

But the point is not only that the attempts of Washington and NATO to involve West Europe in the Near East adventure are fraught with economic and political complications and for West Europe are fraught with the danger of involvement in a conflict with the Arab world. The point is also that all this cannot fail to affect the interests of peace and the peoples' security and the processes of international detente as a whole. Peace and detente are indivisible. It is impossible, for instance, to strengthen detente, including in Europe, while at the same time supporting Chinese aggression against Vietnam or the expansionist plans of U.S. imperialism banking on Israel and Egypt--plans aimed at blocking a general peace settlement in the Near East.

In West Europe this is understood by an ever-increasing number of people. In this connection the European progressive public points to the correctness and topicality of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's statement in an interview with America's TIME magazine: "Speaking of the Near East, for instance," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "the interests of detente are in no way contradicted by the Arab peoples' struggle for the return of the land owned by them but seized by Israel and for the Palestinians' right to create their own state, or by the actions of those who support these justified Arab demands. It is precisely those who side with the aggressor, encouraging his expansionist aspirations, who are acting against the interests of detente in the Near East."

It is completely obvious that the interests of peace, mutually advantageous cooperation and detente do not and cannot have anything in common with the subversive activity of imperialism and Zionism in the Near East.

GERASIMOV COMMENTS ON FURTHER IMPLEMENTATION OF SEPARATE PEACE

LD141532 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Our correspondent Kim Gerasimov reports from Cairo:

Egypt is preparing to take further measures to implement the separate deal with Israel, which has been condemned by most of the Arab states. In the next few days, another meeting will take place in the Sinai Peninsula between President as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Begin. It has been timed to coincide with the beginning of the first stage of Israeli troop withdrawals from the Sinai Penisula.

When that stage has been completed, diplomatic, economic and trade relations will be established between Egypt and Israel, enabling Israel--as many Egyptian experts fear--to begin an extensive economic incursion into Egypt.

These events serve as a vivid confirmation to Arab observers of the separate character of the Egyptian-Israeli deal. Nevertheless, Cairo is trying very hard to deny this. Egyptian President as-Sadat, speaking on Saturday in the town of Tanta, said that the treaty with Israel is the basis for a lasting and comprehensive peace, despite the attempts of the opportunists and defeatists, as he called them, to represent the treaty as a separate agreement. On what foundation is Egyptian diplomacy trying to represent the treaty with Israel as the beginning of a comprehensive Near East settlement? On the grounds that it supposedly secures the national rights of the Palestinians.

At the end of May, in accordance with the Camp David schedule, talks will begin in Beersheba between Egypt, Israel and the United States on the granting of limited self-rule to the Palestinians on the West Bank of the Jordan and Gaza. Cairo is trying to convince the Palestinians and the Arabs that limited autonomy will eventually become independence, which would mean that the key question of the Near East conflict--the Palestinian question--would be solved. Then, it is claimed, it will not be very difficult to complete a comprehensive Near East settlement.

In a work, according to Cairo, the peace between Egypt and Israel is not a separate peace at all. But this claim is refuted by, of all parties, Israel--Egypt's partner in the newly emerging Near East alliance. Israeli Prime Minister Begin and the members of his cabinet are constantly declaring that Tel Aviv will never allow the creation of an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank and in Gaza. Moreover, they continuously stress that the building of new Israeli settlements there will continue.

SOVIET AFRO-ASIAN SOLIDARITY GROUP STATEMENT ON MIDEAST

LD111002 Moscow TASS in English 2013 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 10, TASS--Follows the text of a statement issued by the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee:

"The Soviet public is deeply incensed by the new aggressive actions of the Israeli military and their accomplices in Lebanon directed at partitioning the country, and against its peaceful population and the inhabitants of Palestinian camps. Regular Israeli Army units, using barbaric means of annihilation, are continuing their terrorist operations that claim the lives of many absolutely innocent people--women, old people and children.

"Also noteworthy is the fact that these actions are being taken by the Israeli ruling circles at a time when its intervention in the south of Lebanon is being discussed at the United Nations Organization.

"It is also far from accidental that this is taking place simultaneously with the proclamation of the creation of a puppet entity in the southern part of sovereign Lebanon, an entity that is openly propped up by Israeli bayonets and serves to express the expansionist ambitions of Tel Aviv.

"It is an open secret that the intensification of Israel's aggressiveness is a direct result of the separate deal concluded by Begin and As-Sadat in Washington and rejected by all Arab peoples and peace-loving forces. This collusion, as it is evidenced by the events in Lebanon, only whets the expansionist appetites of the Israeli aggressors.

"Soviet people emphatically condemn the inhuman actions of the Israeli military against Lebanese and Palestinians, and demand an end to them.

"They support the Lebanese people, the lawful authorities of Lebanon in the struggle to ensure the sovereignty and national independence of their country, to preserve its territorial integrity.

"There is only one road to liquidating the dangerous seat of tension in the Middle East--renunciation of the policy of diktat and expansion, respect of the right of all the peoples of that area to independent existence without any whatsoever outside interference. A just and lasting peace in that area can be established only on the basis of the full withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories and of ensuring the lawful national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

EGYPT 'ESCALATING TENSION' ON BORDER WITH LIBYA

JD141646 Moscow TASS in English 1303 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, May 14, TASS--Concentration of Egyptian troops is growing along the Egyptian-Libyan border. According to the newspaper AL-AHRAM, two-day military exercises are to begin there today. Such provocative manoeuvres on the border with Libya were previously held this March at the time when the Egyptian-Israeli "peace" treaty was being signed in Washington.

Escalating tensions in the border areas, the As-Sadat regime is, thereby endeavouring to exert pressure upon Libya which has strongly condemned the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal and is actively coming out against the traitorous anti-Arab course pursued by the Egyptian leadership.

The leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi I said in an interview to the American weekly TIME that by "supplying modern arms to Egypt, which might be used against Libya, Washington increases the danger of war".

SKACHKOV HOLDS TALKS IN TEHRAN WITH BAZARGAN

LD141040 Moscow TASS in English 1018 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, May 14, TASS--Gemen Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, who is now in Iran, was received by Mehdi Bazargan, prime minister of Iran. Matters aimed at further developing Soviet-Iranian economic cooperation were discussed during the meeting.

U.S. MILITARY ADVISERS IN IRAN STRIPPED OF IMMUNITY

LD132038 Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 13 May 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, May 13, TASS--The Provisional Government of Iran stripped American military advisers in Iran of diplomatic immunity and other privileges, the PARS agency reports. As of today the 1964 law guaranteeing thousands of American military advisers and specialists exceptional rights and other numerous bonuses and privileges under the shah's regime, has been rescinded.

U.S., UK 'TACTICS' IN RHODESIA SUPPORT APARTHEID, RACISM

LD142255 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Coming up now is glance at the British scene by Valeriy Belyanskiy. In it he deals with the Tory plan of solving the Rhodesian problem.

Abel Muzorewa, the new head of the Rhodesian so-called Government, had little time to take breath after the dancing party with a handout of banknotes to celebrate his election victory in Salisbury, and he hastened to declare: We have fulfilled the demands of successive British governments and believe her majesty's government will set an example to the international community by lifting sanctions and recognizing our government.

Muzorewa's confidence and optimism do not seem unduly naive, although Lord Chitnis, a member of the human rights group of the British Parliament who supervised [as received] the Rhodesian elections, has told a London press conference that in his view the elections were a gigantic and brilliantly organized fraud. By all indications the new British leadership is in fact ready to set an example to the international community on the Rhodesian problem without giving much credence to the views of British parliamentary observers at the Rhodesian elections, or to the conclusions of the United Nations Security Council. London newspapers have singled out Britain's flurry of activity in southern Africa, notably in Rhodesia, among the first foreign policy moves by the Tory government. As can be seen from the conservative election manifesto, the Tories are planning to recognize Rhodesia's multiracial government formed in the wake of a pseudodemocratic election and bring it out of international isolation with an easing of economic sanctions or lifting them altogether.

This frankness has evoked response not only in Africa but even among Britain's Western partners. The Foreign Office has received a spate of protests from Commonwealth countries following statements about the possibility of recognition being extended to the new Rhodesian Government, and Washington has warned that such a step could strain United States-British relations. Obviously, it is difficult to assume that the United States is really interested in democratic reforms or majority rule in Rhodesia. Evidently, both American and British interests are well served by a situation where the so-called multiracial government in Rhodesia is virtually controlled by whites, where whites account for 99.9 percent of the police force and civil service in a country with an all-white judiciary.

In essence the purpose of Anglo-American policies in recent years has been to prop up apartheid and racism in Rhodesia behind an acceptable liberal facade, which has enabled the West to exploit the country's rich natural resources and cheap black labor. The fact that the white regime in Salisbury receives American arms, British petroleum products and IMF subsidies has long been an open secret. It seems Washington and London differ only on matters of tactics rather than strategic objectives, with the United States favoring a flexible and cautious attitude to avoid pushing African countries toward an open confrontation. But then Washington does not have much of a choice. Already the United States Congress is considering a bill that would lift sanctions against Rhodesia and recognize the Muzorewa puppet government.

The days ahead will show whether Britain will take the lead on Rhodesia or a common policy will be worked out following Anglo-American ministerial consultations.

In the meantime the DAILY EXPRESS, the DAILY TELEGRAPH and other Fleet Street publications have started a campaign to prepare public opinion in an attempt to prove that the Rhodesian elections met all democratic standards, and consequently, that the one time rebellious colony deserves the establishment of diplomatic ties with it. Of course, this is not an easy task, but in the Anglo-American political and economic game in Africa traditional concepts of democracy and national prestige, scrupulously defended by London, are apparently regarded as second rate notions.

WEST PLANNING TO SEND MILITARY UNITS TO RHODESIA

LD141728 Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Dar es Salaam, May 13, TASS--As is reported by the Tanzanian newspaper MFANYA KAZI, Washington and London intend to send to Rhodesia military units under the pretext of "defending the white population" there.

The main aim of the planned intervention, the newspaper stresses, is to stop the armed struggle of the Zimbabwe people under the guidance of the Patriotic Front for attainment of genuine independence. The planned invasion is a component part of the Western broad strategic plan which has the aim to keep Rhodesia in the orbit of the Western influence, to preserve there a neocolonialist form of government which meets the interests of monopoly circles. The "Rhodesian lobby" invigorated its activities in the U.S. Congress exactly with this aim. This "lobby" advocates an open alliance with the Salisbury clique, the lifting of the U.N. embargo on trade with the racist Salisbury regime, recognition of the Muzorewa puppet "government."

Washington is at the same time exerting pressure upon governmental circles of some African states, specifically Malawi, Ghana, Nigeria in order to compel at least one of them to recognize the Government of Rhodesia being knocked together.

Western countries pin certain hopes on the Beijing leaders who openly took up the path of betrayal of the interests of the liberation struggle in the south of Africa. The Americans have already requested Beijing to back the process of the so-called "internal settlement", now being staged by the Western scenario in Rhodesia, to give up support for the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front.

S. AFRICAN ANC OFFICIAL CONDEMNS PRC'S 'IMPERIALISM'

LD141110 Moscow TASS in English 0842 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Luanda, May 14, TASS--At one with the entire progressive mankind, the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) resolutely condemns Beijing's collaboration with imperialism, Max Moabi, ANC representative in Angola, said here in an interview with a TASS correspondent.

The ANC, he said, firmly and consistently comes out against Beijing's ominous co-acting with imperialists and rejects Beijing's constant provocations against the national liberation movements and their most reliable ally--the countries of the socialist community. Facts indicate, the ANC representative stressed, that the Chinese leadership, contrary to its numerous verbal declarations about support for the African peoples' struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism, continues collaborating with imperialism in the struggle against the national liberation movements and the whole of independent Africa, and betraying the interests of African peoples.

CONGOLESE, SOVIET DELEGATIONS HOLD 'FRIENDLY' MEETING

LD141057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Friendly Meeting"]

[Text] A.A. Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a meeting 4 May with a visiting Congolese party and government delegation headed by P. Nze, member of the Congolese Labor Party [PCT] Central Committee Politburo, chief of the PCT Central Committee International Department and Congolese minister of foreign affairs.

P. Nze delivered a personal message from D. Sassou-N'guesso, chairman of the PCT Central Committee and Congolese president, to L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Congolese representatives talked about the results of the Third Extraordinary PCT Congress and measures to implement its decisions. They expressed deep gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and to all the Soviet people for their internationlist help and support for the peoples of Africa in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the building of a new life.

The Soviet side informed the Congolese delegation of the Soviet working people's successful fulfillment of the 25th CPSU Congress' historic decisions and the implementation of the program of further struggle for peace and international cooperation and for the peoples' freedom and independence.

An exchange of views took place on questions of further developing friendly Soviet-Congolese relations, as well as on topical international problems of mutual interest.

Taking part in the meeting on the Soviet side were R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and L.F. Ilichev, USSR Deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Also taking part in the meeting was J.P. Nonault, member of the PCT Central Committee and Congolese ambassador to the Soviet Union. The meeting took place in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere.

CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES MOSCOW FOR GUINEA-BISSAU

LD101546 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] In accordance with the plan for party links between the CPSU and the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde, a CPSU delegation left today Moscow by air for Bissau. The delegation is headed by Mozgovoy, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and first secretary of the Khersonskaya Obkom of the Ukrainian Communist Party.

PANAMANIAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO U.S. REVIEWED

LD142218 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 14, TASS--TASS commentator Nikolay Fedorov writes:

The Panamanian press is debating the results of President Aristides Royo's official visit to the USA last weekend. For two days he negotiated with James Carter on the fulfillment of the terms of the U.S.-Panama treaties concluded by the leaders of the two countries in 1977.

Aristides Royo's trip was prompted by the deep anxiety of the Panamanians over the right-wing circles' sweeping campaign in the USA for a revision of the American-Panamanian documents. Under its pressure several bills have been drawn up by the American Congress which run counter to the already achieved accords and are directed at securing Washington's uncontrolled rule over the Canal Zone, and which seriously infringe the sovereignty of the Central American state.

The bills entitle the United States to a unilateral occupation of the canal "in wartime", to subjugate the canal and all operations therein to the Pentagon's direct control. This directly contradicts the reached agreement to set up a joint American-Panamanian commission for running the water route. Besides, right-wing circles in the U.S. are striving for a revision of the financial clauses of the treaties which set the revenues due to Panama from shipping along the canal.

It is quite understandable that the Panamanians are firmly coming out against any attempts to revise the accords reached, attempts to impose on them new shackling terms. President Royo stated in Washington: "Panama will be unable to accept provisions which jeopardise the agreed terms."

The Panamanian people want strict compliance with the terms of the 1977 documents. Their conclusion was preceded by the Panamanians' lasting and selfless struggle for rescinding the shackling treaty of 1903 under which the canal was handed over to the United States "in perpetuity". Panama regards the new treaties as the beginning of a process which in the long run is to lead to the cherished goal of having the canal belonging to the Panamanians. The Panamanian people's just struggle for sovereignty over its own waterway enjoys wide support both on the American continent and by progressive forces all over the world.

AUCCTU, VENEZUELAN TRADE UNION ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

LD122352 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0709 GMT 12 May 79 LD

[Text] "Venezuelan and Soviet trade unions will support any steps taken to consolidate peace and security; they are convinced that effective measures to curb the arms race will be substantially reflected in an improvement in the socioeconomic situation of the workers." This is said in the joint communique signed by Aleksey Shibyaev, chairman of the AUCCTU, and (Hemmi) secretary general of the Unified Workers Federation of Venezuelan [CUTV], at the conclusion of their meeting that took place in Moscow, Thursday. The AUCCTU and CUTV have announced their wish to take all necessary measures to further develop the cooperation between the trade union organizations of the Soviet Union and Venezuela. They declared their fraternal, proletarian solidarity with the struggle of the workers and trade unions of Latin American countries against the yoke of reactionary and fascist regimes, against the oppression of imperialism, for the social and economic liberation of the workers, for peace and social progress.

"The sides have condemned the hegemonist, great power policy and the violent anti-Sovietism of the present Beijing leadership which touches on the more aggressive imperialist circles; its crimes against Socialist Vietnam; and its base threats against the people of Laos and Kampuchea. On behalf of the workers of their countries, the CUTV and AUCCTU have affirmed their total solidarity with the heroic people of Vietnam. They have declared that the interests of universal peace demand the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Chinese troops from the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and that the Beijing leaders must refrain from any designs on the territorial integrity of the states in that region," the communique says.

While expressing their concern with the situation in the Near East, both sides have once again expressed their support for the demand made by the progressive world public that the political settlement of the conflict ought to be made on the basis of the UN resolution and in consideration of the lawful rights of the Arab people of Palestine. AUCCTU and CUTV unanimously condemn the separate Israeli-Egyptian deal brought about by U.S. imperialism to the detriment of the interests of the population of this region, the communique notes.

A protocol on the development of bilateral links between the AUCCTU and CUTV for 1979-80 has been signed. It provides for an exchange of trade union delegations, publications and other information about the activities of the two trade union centers.

REPRESSION IN EL SALVADOR GROWS ACUTE

LD142004 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 13 May 79 LD

[Text] San Jose, May 13, TASS--The reactionary regime of General Romero in El Salvador is intensifying repressions against the popular masses struggling for their rights, for freedom and democracy. Reports reaching here from San Salvador say troops are put on alert throughout the country's territory. At Santa Ana and a number of other cities fierce clashes are going on between the troops and anti-dictatorship demonstrators. The demonstrators are demanding an end to the terror and release of all political detainees.

In one of the districts of San Salvador the soldiers and fascist-mongering gangs opened fire on demonstrating youth, killing four persons aged between 15 and 19 and wounding many. Mass arrests were made among the demonstrators.

Havana, May 13, TASS--"Genocide with impunity" is how the paper GRANMA described the repressive policy of the dictatorial regime against the people in El Salvador.

According to incomplete data, at least 5,000 people have died in that small republic at the hands of the regime's hangmen since 1972. At present more than one thousand Salvadorian patriots are languishing in prison and nothing is known about the fate of most of them. Official authorities have listed them as "missing".

Today, just as before, the GRANMA goes on, atrocities in El Salvador are perpetrated by a small group of wealthy people who have farmed off the country to imperialist monopolies. Repressions unleashed by the military-fascist regime have failed to crush the patriots of El Salvador, who carry on the struggle for freedom and democracy.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL STRESSES NEED FOR 'ATTACKING' PROPAGANDA

LD141350 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] We present the editorial of today's edition of PRAVDA, comrades, which is entitled "An Attacking, Fighting Spirit for Propaganda". It says:

The shaping of Soviet people's communist consciousness demands the unswerving broadening and deepening of the party's ideological influence on the masses, and all possible improvements in party propaganda and agitation. Their chief tasks at the contemporary stage of our society's development were precisely and clearly defined by the 25th CPSU Congress. Specific ways of resolving these tasks were comprehensively set out in the decision of the CPSU Central Committee on the further improvement of ideological and political education work. Our propaganda always was, and is, notable for its indissoluble link with the struggle and toil of the Soviet people, who are building communism. It is a mighty factor in the educational and entire revolutionary and transforming activity of the Communist Party, mobilizing and inspiring millions to labor achievements, developing their creative energy and initiative, and helping to pinpoint and overcome shortcomings.

This is convincingly confirmed by the rich experience of the propaganda and agitation work accumulated by party organizations. The movement under the motto "Knowledge, ideological conviction and organization talent of the propagandist: at the service of the 5-year plan," has become an example of active insertion into life.

It is precisely the organic link with the living practice of communist construction in the USSR and the development of the world revolutionary process that to a large degree, the paper stresses, conditions the effectiveness, efficiency and fighting spirit of our propaganda and agitation.

The CPSU Central Committee decision focuses the attention of party organizations on the need to continue developing their attacking character. The attacking nature of ideological work is manifested above all in support for all that is new, progressive, and of long-term significance; in struggle with that which hampers progress, with what is old and obsolete in people's consciousness and behavior. The aim above all is, with all the means of propaganda and agitation, to contribute with one's passionate and attacking word to the eradication of the incorrect remnants of the past which still occur in life, to develop irreconcilability toward the antitheses of communist morality, to ways that are alien to us, and to antisocial manifestations.

The further raising of the attacking spirit of propaganda is particularly important in the contemporary situation of acute ideological antagonism between two systems. The CPSU Central Committee decision notes that imperialist propaganda, with which the Beijing chauvinists and aggressors are now overtly cooperating, is ceaselessly waging a furious offensive on the minds of Soviet people. It is striving, with the help of the most refined methods and technical means, to poison their consciousness with slander against Soviet reality, to vilify socialism, and to embellish imperialism and its predatory and inhuman policy and practice.

To reveal to Soviet people the whole humbug of this slanderous propaganda, to specifically and convincingly expose its perfidious methods, is one of the main directions of ideological education work.

The task is to give a worthy rebuff to the ideological subversion of the bourgeoisie and its minions in good time. The strengthening of the positions of world socialism and all progressive forces creates favorable conditions for mounting the ideological offensive against imperialism and hegemonism, militarism and the reaction. The job of our oral and printed propaganda, newspapers, magazines, television and radio, is to show that capitalism is historically doomed, to reveal its antipopular and inhumane essence, the predatory nature of the neocolonialist policy and the true face of the hypocritical defenders of rights and liberties.

One must expose the imperialist advocates of an exacerbation of international tension and the arms race, and struggle against any forms of opportunism and revisionism. The solution of these tasks depends to a great degree on the quality of information work. As was pointed out at the November 1978 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, it is time to make information on international affairs more efficient, intelligible and saturated with specific facts, and to insure that international commentaries follow hot on the heels of events and draw general conclusions from them.

The attacking nature of the struggle against hostile ideology is not only to expose the mendacity of bourgeois propaganda and the reactionary nature of imperialism. Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said: The most important way in which we are strong, what makes our position in the ideological struggle really an attacking one, is the great truth of historical development, which is on our side and is represented precisely by us, our socialist system, our program for the construction of communism, and those ideals for which we struggle.

To bring to the people of the world the truth about the first country of communism, triumphant in the world, involves revealing even more fully the advantages of the socialist system, which has insured genuine freedom and well-being for the popular masses, over the system of capitalism, which dooms working people to lack of rights and destitution. It involves showing in even more radiant colors the unprecendented flourishing of the material and spiritual forces of the new society, the majesty of our deeds, and the nobility and purity of our purposes. To make the truth about real socialism comprehensible and intelligible for millions of people is the duty of propaganda and publicity, the social sciences and also literature and art.

The fighting and attacking character of all forms of ideological work depends to a decisive degree on the cadres to whom this important front of the struggle for communism is entrusted. It is the job of party organizations to educate propaganda and agitation workers, and workers of the press, radio and television, in such a way, PRAVDA indicates, that each one is an active champion of our ideas and policies, capable of giving a profound explanation of them to the masses, an implacable fighter against manifestations of bourgeois ideology.

Communist propaganda is a mighty weapon in the ideological offensive of the new world. It contributes to the fact that we oppose the subversive political and ideological activity of the class enemy with the unshakable cohesion and ideological unity of our ranks, the deep conviction and high political vigilance of the whole Soviet people. And this guarantees the further growth of the spiritual forces of advanced socialist society, of our fresh victories in communist construction.

BOOK REFUTING UKRAINIAN 'BOURGEOIS NATIONALISTS' HAILED

LD141457 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 20 Signed to Press 7 May 79 p 16 LD

[L. Rechmedin review under "Reality Against Fabrication" rubric: "Bourgeois Nationalists in the Sphere of 'Sovietology'"]

[Text] Bourgeois propaganda is trying by every means to belittle the Soviet Union's enormous successes in the eyes of foreign working people and to compromise the socialist economic system. Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists employed in the West display considerable zeal in this respect. The economic concepts of bourgeois nationalism are used as a political and ideological weapon of international reaction in the struggle against the socialist countries.

"If we have no opportunity to destroy the hostile (read: socialist) system," the nationalist newspaper UKRAINSKOYE SLOVO instructs, "do not forget that...it is essential to sow doubt among the broad masses with regard to communism as the social system of the future and to proceed along the line of ideological corruption from within and without."

In 1978 the Lvov publishing house Kamenyar published a book by Doctor of Economic Sciences V. Zasanskiy entitled "Bankrupt Prophets" (Footnote), (V.V. Zasanskiy. Obankrotivshiyesya Proroki. Lvov, Kamenyar, 1978, 128 pages (in Ukrainian)) which, on the basis of solid factual material, convincingly exposes the "views" of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists on the socialist economy and communist building in the USSR.

The numerous facts cited in the book demonstrate that Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists who call themselves dispassionate "experts on Soviet issues" and "objective researchers into the Soviet Union's economic development" are taking an active part in subversive work against the world communist and workers movement and the socialist community countries.

Bourgeois nationalist interpretations of "the economic theories of socialism" have nothing in common with science and rise no higher than the vulgar treatments of bourgeois political economy. Bourgeois nationalists defend private ownership of the means of production, deny Marxist-Leninist teachings on the classes and the class struggle, and pit bourgeois nationalism and chauvinism against proletarian internationalism. In using their concepts, nationalists try to sow discord among the socialist countries and the republics of the Soviet Union and to turn history back to capitalism. Bourgeois nationalists have always tried and continue to try to undermine the friendship of the Soviet peoples, particularly the Ukrainian and Russian peoples. They disseminate all sorts of insinuations about the Ukraine's transformation into a so-called "sovereign colony of Russia" and about the insolubility of the "nationalities question." These malicious fabrications have nothing in common with reality.

Lenin's nationalities policy liquidated the peoples' actual inequality inherited from the past and led to the flowering and rapprochement of all our country's nations and ethnic groups. As for Soviet Ukraine in particular, as V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, said in one of his speeches, it is living through a truly golden age in its history. In a brief historical period the Ukraine, in the family of brother-peoples, has become a republic with a highly developed industry, large-scale agriculture and flourishing culture.

The figures quoted by V. Zasanskiy on the Ukraine's economy convincingly refute the fabrications of the nationalist pen-pushers. Thus the industrial production output in the Ukraine increased 99 times in 1978 by comparison with 1913. Annual industrial production output in the republic now is over three times the entire volume of the USSR's industrial production for 1940. Before Great October power stations on Ukrainian territory generated 500 million kilowatts of electricity a year. But now in just one day 608 million kilowatts are generated in the Ukraine.

Life has confirmed that under the conditions of socialism the development of the unified national economic complex becomes the material basis for the successful development of each republic and the entire country and for the rapprochement and flowering of the socialist nations.

The author of the work exposes the fabrications of the bourgeois-nationalist "Sovietologists" who try to present the rapprochement of the nations as their liquidation. The book shows the unsoundness of the "theories" aimed at falsifying the basic provisions of Marxism-Leninism regarding the rapprochement of the working class and kolkhoz peasantry and the gradual surmounting of the substantive differences between city and countryside.

This year the working people of the Soviet Union celebrate two notable historical events--the 325th anniversary of the Ukraine's reunification with Russia, and the 40th anniversary of the reunification of all Ukrainian lands into the single Ukrainian Soviet state. The monolithic friendship of the Ukrainian people with the Great Russian people and with all fraternal Soviet peoples as well as the rapid flowering of the Ukraine's economy, science and culture are a fitting reply to the bourgeois nationalists' slanderous fabrications.

NOVOSTI WRITER REPUDIATES NOTION OF OPPRESSED USSR JEWS

LD111427 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 4 May 79 p 4 LD

[NOVOSTI-attributed Sergey Serebryakov "Rejoinder": "Jews in the Soviet Union Enjoy a High Status"]

[Text] Is it really possible to criticize Zionism without being called anti-Semitic? It seems not, according to Per Wastberg (DAGENS NYHETER 11 April) who, among other things, accuses the Soviet Union of pursuing a policy of anti-Semitism. I find myself compelled to answer his allegation on some of the points which openly contradict the facts and can unfortunately give DAGENS NYHETER readers a false picture of the existing circumstances.

"Soon the Soviet Union and Poland will be Jew-free," Per Wastberg writes. "The number of Jews accepted into higher educational establishments is extremely limited. The word 'Jew' is entered in the Russian passport as the Nazis did once upon a time."

Can it really be possible that Per Wastberg does not know that the word "Jew" is entered in the Soviet passport in precisely the same way as the word "Russian", "Armenian" or "Latvian" (there are more than 100 different nationalities in the Soviet Union)? And why should he not also know that the Soviet country is first in the world with respect to the number of Jews with higher education per 1,000 people of Jewish nationality, that in the Soviet Union there are considerably more Jewish students per 10,000 people of Jewish origin than among any other nationality (311 last fall--which is in fact more than in Israel)? [paragraph continues]

Is it possible that he does not know that it is punishable under Soviet law to "restrict" in any way admission to higher education establishments on the grounds of national affiliation?

One should indeed differentiate between anti-Zionism and anti-Semitism in order to avoid distorting the meaning of Trofim Kitko's book "Zionism--The Enemy of Youth," which was mentioned by Per Wastberg. It is not Jews but Zionists who are portrayed as a threat to peace and democracy in this book. Besides, it is completely mad to claim that Trofim Kitko talks of "genocide" as if it were the "Jews' ritual death." There is not a word about this in the book.

"In the Soviet Union, for example, all Jews are regarded as possible Zionists and therefore as a danger to the country," one reads further. It is not the first time I have been impressed by how closely people here in Sweden follow what happens in the Soviet Union--sometimes "better" than we ourselves do at home. These dangerous "possible Zionists" are positioned in all the Soviet Union's leading organs...political, economic, military and cultural. I maintain that in the Soviet Union there is not a single branch within the economic sector or sphere of life in society where Jews do not actively participate.

I also dare to claim that the number of Jews in professions with high social status is considerably higher than the percentage share of Jews in the Soviet Union's total population (less than 1 percent)--which is partly for historical reasons. This is a fact which furthermore is used very often by Zionist propaganda when it is trying to prove the Hebrew nation's "superiority."

BRIEFS

MEDIA CONFERENCE IN KIEV--An all-union scientific-practical conference opened in Kiev on 24 April to examine ways of increasing the effectiveness of media in the light of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's instructions, and of boosting the professional mastery of Soviet journalists. Participating in the conference are scientists, journalists, and lecturers at higher educational establishments. An opening speech was delivered by Arkhangelskiy, board secretary of the USSR Journalists Union. A report was delivered by Alekseyev, responsible worker in the CPSU Central Committee. The conference was attended by Rudich, chief of the Science and Educational Institutions Department in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. [Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 24 Apr 79 AU]

AWARD TO GEOLOGY MINISTER--We have received a USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree. It states that for his great services to the development of geology, for strengthening the country's mineral and raw materials base, and in connection with his 50th birthday, Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich Kozlovskiy, USSR minister of geology, has been awarded the Order of Lenin. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 6 May 79 LD]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 14 MAY

LD150640 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0100 GMT on 14 May reports that the first thousands of hectares have been sown to spring crops in Kemerovskaya Oblast. Difficult weather conditions are being countered by good organization.

At 0500 GMT the radio reports that all virgin oblasts of Kazakhstan are beginning mass sowing of spring wheat tomorrow. The virgin lands have to sow over 15 million hectares to various crops. Mass sowing of spring crops is starting in Arkhangelskaya Oblast. In the Kuban, preparations for the harvesting of grain are nearing completion. Over 16,000 grain combines have been made ready. Overhaul of harvesters is being completed. The grain workers have pledged to sell to the state 4.36 million tons of grain, including 3 million tons of hard and durum wheat.

At 0700 GMT the radio reports that grain and pulse crops have been sown on 300,000 hectares in Ulyanovskaya Oblast, which is about a quarter of the total spring area. The farmers are combatting the whims of the weather with good organization of their work.

At 0900 GMT the radio reports that sowing has been carried out on 2 million hectares in the Kuban and is now complete. Farmers in the eastern areas of Altayskiy Kray were the first to begin sowing. They are concentrating on moisture retention. All rayons in Tataria are sowing. More than 2 million hectares are to be sown to early spring crops.

At 1430 GMT the radio reports that the sowing of spring crops has ended in Moldavia where almost 1 million hectares have been sown.

At 1600 GMT the radio reports that spring sowing is coming to an end in the Ukraine. Spring crops have been sown to over 18 million hectares. Vigorous shoots of sugar beets and other late crops have already appeared.

SOME FARMS DISPATCHING POOR-QUALITY VEGETABLES TO MARKET

LD141533 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 79 p 1 LD

[A. Pazhitnev report under rubric "Harvest Watch: Agricultural Review": "May Rhythm"]

[Text] After prolonged cold rain, warm and sunny weather has come to the majority of regions. Many urgent jobs have come together at once in the spring fields.

As the USSR Central Statistical Administration reports, by 7 May the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had sown spring crops on 47.1 million hectares--29 percent of the planned sowings. The first week in May was marked by high pace--17.2 million hectares were sown, or 5.4 million hectares more than in the previous week. Grain and pulse crops, including corn, occupy 27.6 million hectares--24 percent of the plan.

A busy time has arrived on the potato and vegetable plantations. It is planned, in all, to have potatoes occupy 3,218,000 hectares and vegetables 1,257,000 hectares on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises. By 7 May vegetables already occupied 631,000 hectares, and tubers 740,000 hectares.

As soon as the soil was ready, farmers on the "Zaoskiy" Sovkhoz in Moskovskaya Oblast's Serpukhovskiy Rayon began planting early-maturing varieties of potatoes. [paragraph continues]

The tone in the competition is being set by experienced link leaders communists M. Novikov and P. Shumrayev, who plan to obtain an average of 250-300 quintals of tubers per hectare this year. Approximately 400 large mechanized potato-planting detachments have been formed on Moskovskaya Oblast farms.

The country's rural workers are making every effort to increase yields. Some 150 million tons of organic fertilizers have been applied to kolkhoz and sovkhoz potato tracts--which is far more than last year. Tubers are being planted according to the best preceding crops. Farms in the Ukraine, Belorussia, Georgia, Lithuania and Estonia have full supplies of seed potatoes. Good-quality plantings will total 2.5 million hectares--approximately 80 percent of the total area. Plantings of tubers with different maturation times are being extended a longer time compared to last year.

At the same time, concern is aroused by the fact that not all kolkhozes and sovkhozes have been supplied with seed potatoes. This applies above all to Pskovskaya, Vologodskaya and Yaroslavskaya oblasts and the Tatarskaya and Mariyskaya ASSR's which have still not been provided with the required quantity of tubers. It is necessary to complete intrafarm and interoblast deliveries of seed potatoes in a short time.

The chief thing now is to make efficient use of every sowing unit. The amount of equipment available to farms has increased considerably. Some 70,000 potato planters and other machines are to take to the fields. But their repair has still not been completed everywhere. By the beginning of May 17-26 percent of the units were defective on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Permskaya and Amurskaya oblasts, for example. Many potato planters are not ready on farms in Lipetskaya and Tambovskaya oblasts and the Mordovskaya ASSR.

Irrigated tracts are an important part of the spring field. More than 650,000 hectares are allocated to truck-garden crops on irrigated land, from which it has been decided to gather more than 15 million tons, or more than two-thirds of the vegetables produced on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Farms in Uzbekistan, Armenia, Tadzhikistan and also a number of other regions of the country grow vegetables totally on irrigated land.

Those farms strictly observing the entire range of work on reclaimed sections from the beginning of spring--from sowing, plant care and the irrigation regime--to gathering the harvest are acting correctly. However, PRAVDA's editors are already receiving reports that agricultural techniques are being violated and the optimum times missed on certain kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Donetskaya Oblast. Thus, early cabbage has been planted in a plot with uneven, cloddy soil on the Michurin Kolkhoz in Amvrosiyevskiy Rayon. And tomato, eggplant and pepper seedlings on the Voroshilov Kolkhoz are thin and overgrown with weeds.

Party committees and Soviet and agricultural organs must insure that the returns from every irrigated hectare increase. It is a question of setting up in good time mechanized teams and links for the cultivation of potatoes and vegetables and putting the irrigation network in order.

Farmers in the North Caucasus, the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone and Central Asia possess great potential for increasing production of early vegetables. Chemists have a great role to play in resolving this task. But not all enterprises fulfill targets on schedule. Thus, the Dzerzhinskiy plastics plant in Gorkovskaya Oblast, the Uzlovskiy plastics plant in Tulskaya Oblast and other enterprises are behind in dispatching polyethylene film. The Novgorod and Cherkassy "azot" production associations, which are delaying supplies of mineral fertilizers, are in debt to the vegetable growers.

In central regions, vegetable growers have only just gone into the fields, while farms in the south of the country have already begun dispatching early-maturing truck-garden produce to customers. Cabbages have matured earlier than usual in Azerbaijan. The republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes will put 280,000 tons of early vegetables into the all-union fund. Everything grown must be delivered to the customers on schedule and in top condition. However, the Zhdanov, Aslanov and "Sovetskiy Azerbaijan" sovkhozes have delivered low-quality cabbage, chiefly as a result of incorrect packaging and delays in transporting the harvest. Farm leaders and trade and procurement organizations must take measures to insure that constant concern for the high quality of vegetables is shown all the way from the plantation to the store.

...A confident May work rhythm has been set. High pace and quality--this is the motto under which millions of farmers are now competing in the fields. They are fully resolved to obtain a high harvest.

STATUS OF EARLY SPRING CROP SOWING REPORTED

LD121020 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 12 May 79 LD

[Summary] Farms of Kaliningradskaya Oblast were the first in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR to complete the sowing of early spring crops. The work was completed by this morning.

The sowing of spring crops and sugar beet has been completed in Lipetskaya Oblast. The planting of potatoes and vegetables, and the sowing of buckwheat and millet is being carried out over the last 100,000 hectares there today. Orlovskaya and Tambovskaya oblasts are today completing the sowing of early graincrops.

The Ministry of Agriculture reports that over one-quarter of the spring area has been sown in the whole country. Sowing rates in many oblasts of the RSFSR, Kazakhstan, Lithuania and Latvia are lower than last year due to the cold weather.

HYDROMETEOROLOGIST REPORTS ON SPRING WEATHER, SOWING

LD122134 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Summary] Senior scientific staff member of the USSR Hydrometeorological Center Tatyana Alekseyevna Pobetova reports on the weather and sowing progress:

The warming trend which began at the end of April accelerated the development of crops and the drying of the soil. The border of soil of a soft plastic condition has now risen to the north of the Baltic republics, the northwestern and Central Non-Chernozema Zone and the mid-Urals. In these areas early cereal crops are being sown. Not everywhere is the weather favoring fieldwork. It has become colder again and there has been rain in places. Shoots of spring crops have already appeared in northern Ukraine, the south of the Central-Chernozem Zone and the lower Volga area. In the southern Ukraine, the North Caucasus, the Don area and in the Transcaucasus plants are bushing and have been forming leaf tubes in some places. The development of spring grain crops is proceeding at the usual rates. The abundant warmth has speeded up the development of winter crops. Almost everywhere in the European area they have resumed vegetating and even in the northern half of the European area they have formed leaf tubes in some places. In Moldavia, the Ukraine and the North Caucasus the growth of their stalks is continuing. The height of the plants there is 10-25 centimeters; and in the Kuban area as much as 40 centimeters in some places. In the Central Asian republics, where it is already summer, the winter grain crops are forming ears. In the south of Uzbekistan, the barley has started forming grain.

PROGRESS OF FREIGHT TRANSPORT SHIP, SALYUT COMPLEX REPORTED

Flower Onboard Progress-6

LD141000 Moscow TASS in English 0827 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 14, TASS--The unmanned freight transport spaceship Progress-6, which was launched in the USSR on Sunday to bring to the Salyut-6 station fuel and different cargoes, has aboard an unusual present to Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin: a tulip.

It is not one of those which usually grow around us. Scientists have their own interests, PRAVDA writes. But they are confident that for the cosmonauts it will be pleasant indeed to receive such an unusual gift.

The talk of the tulip continued at the Flight Control Centre at a meeting with Andrey Lepskiy, one of the directors of the biological programme of the flight.

"The flower has almost burst into blossom, but it will do so in outer space. The tulip is one of the elements of extensive and diversified research work which Soviet scientists are carrying out aboard the Salyut-6".

The influence of weightlessness and other space flight factors on the plants is being found out. Applied tasks are being coped with at the same time: Small hot-houses are being established aboard to help ensure the cosmonauts with food which contains vitamins.

Onions are now growing aboard the station. Lyakhov and Ryumin have already had the first harvest and ate it with the permission of biologists. They also have fennel, parsley and garlic. Despite successes of chemistry, scientists have notyet managed to create the same vitamins as in nature, and the green onions are very useful also in orbit.

During the flight of Kovaleonok and Ivanchenkov at the Flight Control Centre they frequently heard from the outer space: "We are going to pick up mushrooms!"

Those were really strange mushrooms. Their form was unusual with curly stems. And nevertheless Kovalenok and Ivanchenkov were greatly pleased. All living things evoke their enhanced interest. This is a distinctive element of psychological back-up in their difficult work.

The tulip which is now in outer space is one of the experiments for scientists, but for the cosmonauts it is also a symbol of spring, a manifestation of solicitude for people who have been working in outer space for 2 months in all now.

Trajectory Correction

LD141215 Moscow TASS in English 1117 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 14, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre: The flight of the scientific-research Salyut-6-Soyuz-32 complex and of the unmanned freight ship Progress-6, which was put in a near-earth orbit on May 13th, is continuing.

Corrections of the trajectory of the movement of the Progress-6 ship were made, and now its maximum distance from the surface of the earth is 340 kilometres, the minimum 322 kilometres. The period of revolution is 90.9 minutes, the inclination of the orbit 51.6 degrees.

This is the 77th day of flight of Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin. The programme for today plans medical check-up and repair-prophylactic work.

The cosmonauts, specifically, are replacing chemical sources of current in mobile instruments with autonomous power supply.

In the past days the crew performed visual observations and photographed the surface of the earth and the world ocean in accordance with the programme of the study of the environment. In communication sessions the cosmonauts negotiated with specialists of different branches of the national economy. Thus, by recommendation of agricultural specialists the crew carried out the observation of Kazakhstan's eastern area to appraise the condition of pasture lands for needs of cattle-breeding. Ground exploration in that area is under way simultaneously with observations from outer space.

According to the data of the telemetric information, the systems of the Salyut-6 station, of the Soyuz-32 spaceship and the unmanned freight ship Progress-6 are functioning normally.

Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin feel well.

Progress, Salyut Dock

LD150842 Moscow TASS in English 0812 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 15, TASS--The automatic transport ship Progress-6 was linked up today at nine hours 19 minutes Moscow time with the manned orbital complex Salyut-6--Soyuz-32. The transport ship brought to the orbital complex fuel for the combined engine of the station Salyut-6, equipment, life-sustaining materials and materials for scientific research and experiments, as well as mail.

After manoeuvring in the orbit at the commands from the Flight Control Centre, the ship Progress-6 entered the zone of operation of the on-board automatic systems of rendezvous of the ship and the station Salyut-6 which ensured the homing, rendezvous, docking and link-up of the spacecraft. The processes of docking and link-up were controlled by the crew of the orbital complex--Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin. The automatic transport ship Progress-6 was linked up to the docking assembly in the machine compartment of the station Salyut-6.

At all the stages of the rendezvous and link-up of the spacecraft, the communication with the crew of the orbital complex, the reception of the telemetric information from the ship Progress-6 and the station Salyut-6 were reliably ensured by the means of the ground command complex which consists of measuring stations on the territory of the Soviet Union and research ships of the USSR Academy of Sciences Cosmonaut Yuriy Gagarin, Cosmonaut Georgiy Dobrovolskiy, Cosmonaut Pavel Belyaev, Cosmonaut Vladislav Volkov, Cosmonaut Vladimir Komarov, Brovichiy, Nevel, Kegostrov and Chazhma situated in the world ocean.

According to the data of telemetric information and reports of the crew, the on-board systems of the station Salyut-6, of the spaceship Soyuz-32 and the transport ship Progress-6 are functioning normally. Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin feel well.

SALYUT-6 PRODUCED DATA ON OCEANS, WEATHER, GEOLOGY

LD081832 Moscow TASS in English 1814 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 8, TASS--The record-duration 96-and 140-day expeditions in the orbital Salyut-6 station produced so much information about the earth that specialists will take many years to process it, writes Aleksandr Koval, head of a department of the Prioroda (Nature) State Center in today's IZVESTIYA. Two nature-research programs are being implemented on Salyut-6 from 29th September 1977.

Cosmonauts Yuriy Romananko, Georgiy Grechko, Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov performed unique observations of the world ocean. For the first time, with reliance on color and optical contrasts of the superjacent waters of the ocean, it became possible to identify fish shoals. It turned out that the heightened colors meant greater density of the fish concentrations. The cosmonauts learned to highly reliably forecase weather, among others clouds, 2-3 days ahead. They also performed successful studies of cyclones and typhoons.

Observations performed from the orbit have revealed possibilities for broad geological generatlizations. Thus, the cosmonauts noted for instance that the Himalayas, the Pamir and the Caucasus form a single geological structure of a global spread, writes the author. For the first time in world practice an attempt was made at a purposeful study of volcanic activities from space.

The cosmonauts also gave much attention to observations of fires, especially forest fires, as well as of sand and dust storms. It has been possible to trace the development of an intercontinental dust storm which arose in an area of Africa's Sahara Desert and reached the American coast.

The findings of the space expeditions will be utilized in the compilation of an atlas of the snow and ice resources of the world and of a new version of the tectonic map of the USSR. At present, Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin successfully continue their work aboard the Salyut-6.

BRIEFS

POLAR EXPEDITION--Moscow, May 7, TASS--The seven skiers, participating in the high-altitude polar research and sport expedition sponsored by the newspaper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA to the North Pole, continue their progress. Despite the fact that since April 30 until May 6, the weather has been extremely unfavorable, with an unusual blizzard, almost zero visibility, cracks in the ice, small channels and surface water, as well as big ice hummocks, the participants of the expeditions used the smallest chance to move further. These efforts made it possible for the group to complete successfully the third stage of their unprecedented expedition. The coordinates of the group today are 85 degrees 31 min northern latitude and 156 degrees 40 min eastern longitude. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2105 GMT 7 May 79 LD]

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

LESSONS OF WAR BACK MEASURES TO STRENGTHEN DEFENSE

LD150951 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 May 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Great Feat"]

[Text] Today is a great and joyous festival in our country. The Soviet people and, together with them, the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries and all progressive mankind are celebrating the 34th anniversary of the victory of worldwide historic significance over fascist Germany--a victory which marked the triumph of progress over reaction, humanism over barbarity, and socialism over imperialism's monstrous creation, a victory which will remain forever one of the brightest and most unforgettable events in the heroic chronicle of our socialist state and our struggle for communism.

The chief creator of this victory was the Soviet people who, under the leadership of the Leninist party and headed by the party, accomplished a feat unequalled in history. "...The Soviet people," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasizes, "withstood with honor the stern trials of war. The enemy was smashed and laid low. Our splendid people, the hero-people, the bogatyr-people hoisted high above the planet and bore victoriously through the fire of the war years the glory-covered Leninist banner, the banner of Great October, the banner of socialism."

The victory festival is a moving day for every Soviet person. On this radiant day we pay a tribute of profoundest respect and gratitude to all the heroic participants in the Great Patriotic War. On this spring day we bow our heads before the bright memory of the homeland's fearless sons and daughters who died the death of the brave in fighting for its freedom and independence and for the triumph of our righteous cause. Their unexampled feat will always be an unfading model of selfless service to the socialist homeland for every Soviet patriot and for future generations of Soviet people.

The greatness of the feat of the Soviet people and their armed forces does not fade with time. The fruits of that feat are embodied in the outstanding achievements of our society--the society of developed, mature socialism. Today we realize with pride that never before has our country possessed such tremendous economic, scientific and technical potential. Never before has its defense capability been so strong and reliable. And this might is increasing steadily as the impressive program advanced by the 25th party congress for the economic and social development of Soviet society is being implemented.

The greatness and the fruits of that feat lived on in the steadily strengthening socio-political and ideological unity of the Soviet people, in their monolithic cohesion beneath the party's Leninist banner and in the burgeoning and improvment of socialist democracy. As we proceed further along the path of communist development, such a decisive factor in the strength of the Soviet state as the awareness of the broadest people's masses makes itself felt increasingly palpably. "Under the conditions of developed socialism," the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" points out, "Lenin's thesis that the state is strong through the awareness of the masses and is strong when the masses know everything, can judge everything and approach everything consciously is more topical than ever." The Soviet people's high awareness is clearly manifested in their desire to augment the military feat through selfless labor. Keeping true to that feat and augmenting it means continuing to show all possible concern for strengthening the country's might.

The greatness and the fruits of the Soviet people's feat live on in the glorious achievements of the socialist community formed after the war. The development of the socialist countries, the growth in their might, the strengthening of the beneficial influence of their international policies--that is what now constitutes the chief direction of mankind's social progress.

With the defeat of fascist Germany and then militarist Japan and the victory of socialist revolutions in a number of European and Asian countries, the international workers movement rose to a new, higher level. The peoples' national liberation struggle received a powerful boost and acquired unprecedented opportunities for its development, ending in the collapse of the colonial system of imperialism.

The Soviet people celebrate the victory festival with a sense of their patriotic and international duty done. They look to tomorrow with confidence and optimism. Today our motherland's international positions are stronger than ever. The fundamental changes which have occurred in the correlation and alinement of world forces have enabled the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries to secure a shift in international relations away from cold war toward easing tension and asserting in foreign policy practice the principle of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

However, there exist in the world even now forces which are vigorously trying to wreck the detente process, whipping up the arms race, creating new types of lethal weapons and strengthening aggressive blocs. The Beijing rulers, who are actively pursuing a policy of preparing for war and who unleashed aggression against Socialist Vietnam, have become the direct accomplices of the forces of imperialism and reaction.

Under these conditions the Soviet people consider it their duty to maintain unremitting vigilance. They wholly support the party and government measures to strengthen the defense capability of the state and its armed forces. The need for and correctness of these measures are confirmed by the lessons of the last war.

Soviet servicemen always remember this. They are profoundly aware of their constitutional duty to the people--to reliably defend the socialist homeland and be in a state of constant combat readiness guaranteeing an immediate rebuff to any aggressor. They rely on the combat experience of the past; they persistently master modern weapons and military equipment and learn how to use them with maximum efficiency. The courage and valor of the Great Patriotic War heroes and the glorious traditions of the Soviet people and their armed forces remain forever in our soldiers' formation. The present generation of Soviet servicemen sacredly maintains unbreakably loyalty to those traditions and augments them with military labor. The great feat of the great Soviet people lives on and will live forever in the succession of their generations. The immortality and lifegiving creative force of that feat lie in the new victories of communist building toward which the Leninist party is leading us.